FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 150 *1 August 1980*

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SOVIET DELEGATE DISCUSSES TEST BAN TALKS

LD312316 Moscow TASS in English 2209 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Geneva, 31 July, TASS--The tripartite report on the state of the talks to draw up an agreement on complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests held a central place at today's meeting of the Disarmament Committee. The report presented by the delegations of the USSR, the USA and Britain reflects in detail the agreements reached during the tripartite talks and notes the difficulties which were encountered. The document stresses that considerable progress has been achieved in drawing up a treaty, and the participants in the talks are resolved to make every effort to bring them to a speediest and successful completion.

Speaking in connection with the presentation of the report, Soviet representative Viktor Israelyan stressed that the Soviet Union attaches paramount significance to resolving the problem of complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests and repeatedly came out with initiatives directed at the speediest attainment of agreements on this problem. It is ready, like before, to make everything possible for the speediest drafting of an appropriate document.

The presentation of the tripartite report has been met with great interest and satisfaction in the circles of the Disarmament Committee. The delegates of Poland, India and Nigeria pointed out that the participants in the tripartite talks have laid a good basis for concluding an international treaty and urged them to continue work in this direction.

Nuclear Test Ban Agreement

LD312156 Moscow World Service in English 2104 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] The Soviet Union, the United States and Britain have told the Disarmament Committee in Geneva that they have made considerable progress in drawing up an agreement on a complete and universal ban on nuclear tests. The three countries reached an agreement on banning underground nuclear tests which were allowed by various international conventions. At the Soviet Union's initiative, a moratorium is to be imposed on nuclear tests made for peaceful purposes. The agreement provides for verification on a voluntary basis.

TARASOV: EAST URGES 'CONSTRUCTIVE NATO ANSWER'

AU251422 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 25 Jul 80 p 2

[Excerpt] Commenting on the results of the now-concluded round of the Vienna negotiations Soviet chief delegate Nikolay Tarasov has stated that even in the more complicated international situation the socialist countries participating in the Vienna negotiations had made resolute efforts to halt the arms race and to reduce the dangerous confrontation of the forces and arms of the two greatest military groupings in central Europe. To this end the USSR, the GDR, Poland the CSSR submitted far-reaching compromise proposals on 10 July which provided concrete opportunities for an early conclusion of the first agreement on the reduction of the Soviet and American troops. The proposals of the socialist states have given a clear and distinct answer to the main questions: where should the reduction process start, what should its contents be, and what should its final result be, Tarasov said.

DOCUMENT EXPOSING 'SUBVERSION ON THE AIR' CITED

LD311334 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 31, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The press agencies of Hungary, the GDR, Bulgaria, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have jointly prepared and issued the documentary publicist collection "Subversion on the Air" which exposes the contents, forms and methods of the subversive activity of the radio stations Liberty--Free Europe against the states of the socialist community, the subversive activity that is financed by the USA and implemented from the FRG.

The bulk of the collection is formed of the materials of an international round-table conference in Poland, as well as new documents and other sources attesting to the nature of propaganda and spying and subversive work of Liberty and Free Europe radio stations. On the basis of facts the authors of the book convincingly refute the allegations of the West that the radio centres of the USA in Munich are operating in accordance with the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. The book shows that their actions contradict the Final Act, that the fabrication of lies, slander and misinformation is concealed under the signboard of Freedom of information.

After the Liberty--Free Europe radio stations were exposed as being on the pay roll of the CIA, the United States Congress started patronizing them. But their essence remained unchanged. The testimony of witnesses, factual information, revelations made by former members of staff of the Munich offices of those radio stations contained in the book confirm Liberty and Free Europe radio stations are being used to this day for attempts to interfere in the affairs of the USSR, of socialist countries. This is a gross violation of the Helsinki agreement, of the norms of international law.

The present activity of Liberty and Free Europe radio stations has the aim of distrupting cooperation among countries of the socialist community, of disuniting them. The collection exposes the operations aimed at undermining the main East-West treaties serving the cause of detente. These radio centres are now exerting efforts to hamper the preparations and interfere with the successful holding of the Madrid meeting of states, participants in the European conference.

Liberty and Free Europe radio stations are conducting their propaganda and subversive operations on a large scale. Liberty radio station is for 455 hours on the air a week for broadcasting to the USSR and Free Europe is almost 555 hours on the air for broadcasting to the European socialist countries and to impose on them the way of thinking that would suit the United States. But social development proceeds not the way that would suit the secret services of the United States and its allies.

The activity of subversive radio centres operating in Munich contradicts the interests of peace and detente, of goodneighbourly cooperation of states with different social systems. This is shown convincingly by the materials of the book by the collective author.

AUTHOR EXAMINES CEMA ENERGY SOURCES, FUEL SAVING EFFORTS

LD311722 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 31 July, TASS--"All manner of speculation of the West about fuel and energy problems in CEMA countries is refuted by the development of the national economies of our community and by socialist economic integration," writes Oleg Bogomolov, director of the Institute of the Economy of the World Socialist System. Writing in the August issue of the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, he stressed that "the high degree of self-sufficiency in fuel is an important advantage which CEMA countries enjoy compared with EEC states, which import a greater part of their requirements for energy resources from third countries.... The socialist community is not threated by the kind of upheavals which the capitalist world went through as a result of the energy crisis and which continues to hang over it like a black shadow."

The writer points out that "for a quarter of a century the growth in the fraternal countries' requirements for fuel and energy has been covered chiefly by Soviet supplies. Such a significant influx of Soviet energy resources to the economies of the CEMA countries is one of the most important factors accounting for their industrial growth. In the period 1981-85 it is planned to increase Soviet exports of such resources by 20 percent. Oil supplies will be maintained at the high level of 1980 and over the 5-year period will be raised to almost 400 million tons."

It is quite understandable, the author remarks, that the flow of such energy resources across the frontiers on a gigantic scale of this kind has become possible thanks to combined and coordinated efforts to increase export capacities and develop transport routes. Main gas and oil pipelines have been laid from the USSR to the European CEMA countries. Supplies of Soviet electricity have increased considerably following the construction of the intersystem power transmission line [mezhsistemnaya liniya elektroperedachi] which links the western Ukraine with Hungary." The article points out that prices for energy resources within CEMA trade countries "though based on world prices devoid of market and speculative factors, remain unchanged throughout the year. In 1979 the European socialist countries purchased oil from the Soviet Union at prices roughly 40 percent below those on the world market. According to available estimates, a CEMA country gained over 5 billion convertible rubles solely from the purchase of oil and oil products in the USSR during the 1976-80 period.

The 32d CEMA session approved a long-term program of cooperation for the period until 1990 which is an agreed strategy to solve the fuel and power problem, the author continues. In this program particular attention is being paid to the accelerated development of nuclear energy. In this connection the article points out that with the help of the USSR it is planned to put into service in the current 10-year period in European CEMA countries and Cuba, nuclear power stations with a total capacity of 37 million kilowatts which would make possible a saving of about (?70) million tons of conventional [uslovnyy] fuel a year. Construction of new heating and power stations using solid fuel is being expanded and hydropower resources are to be used more intensively. "The oil and oil products requirements of CEMA states will be satisfied by supplies from the USSR and by increasing their own gas and oil extraction as a result of fuller extraction at operational deposits and the development of new deposits, including those at great depths and those on the Baltic, Black Sea and other sea shelves," the paper points out.

The author writes that the CEMA countries make considerable efforts at saving fuel resources. Measures to save fuel resources require from two to three times less capital investment than the sums required to increase its extraction to the same extent" as there is no need to construct new mines, quarries, oil refineries, power stations and transmission lines. The long-term CEMA strategy is taking full account of this."

POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS JOINT MILITARY CAMP

LD301559 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jul 80 p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lt Col A. Khorunzhiy report: "Combat Collaboration Is Strengthening"]

[Text] Northern Group of Forces--Strong friendship links the servicemen of the Northern Group of Forces and the Polish Army. They often meet in subunits and exchange experience of combat training. One form of strengthening combat collaboration which has grown up in the Northern Group of Forces and the Polish Army is joint camps.

Army General W. Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of National Defense, Divisional General J. Baryla, chief of the Polish Army Main Political Administration, and other leaders of the fraternal army visited a joint camp, where the tank companies commanded by guards Snr Lt Vyacheslav Zaikin and Lt Zbigniew Malik are currently improving their combat skill shoulder to shoulder.

Also visiting the camp, together with the Polish military leaders, were Army General A. Gribkov, chief of staff and first deputy commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. Lt Gen Yu. Zarudin, commander of the Northern Group of Forces, and other Soviet and Polish generals and officers.

The high ranking guests were present at combat and political training exercises. The Polish minister of national defense placed a high assessment on the servicemen's harmonious actions and expressed gratitude to the personnel of both companies. He wished the servicemen of the two tank companies from the fraternal armies new successes in combat and political training and called for the strengthening of the traditional combat collaboration and indestructible friendship between the armies and peoples of Poland and the Soviet Union.

ZAGLADIN INTERVIEWED ON INTERNATIONAL TOPICS

LD311126 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 30 (MTI)--Vadim Zagladin, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the CPSU Central Committee, was the guest of Hungarian television's one-hour programme "Face to Face", broadcast on Wednesday evening. Vadim Zagladin discussed actual international questions with Hungarian journalists.

In connection with SALT II Zagladin said that it was clear already after the signing that a bitter struggle will develop concerning its ratification. The turn in this direction was outlined earlier in the Washington politics. He recalled that decisions of principle were brought as early as 1975 for renewing the European nuclear armaments, and the March 1978 resolution of NATO stipulated that every NATO member has to continuously increase its military expenditure until the end of the century. "We do not know for certain whether it (SALT II) will be rejected but we suspected, we thought of this possibility and tried to do everything so that it not come about", he said.

Answering the question why the American candidates for president try to win public opinion through the "hard line" Zagladin said that this has a number of reasons. The pillars on which the consciousness of many Americans rests have been shaken: America does not anymore fulfil such a leading, ruling role in the capitalist world as it did in the decades after the war. The international power relations have changed. It is suggested to American public opinion that the strengthening of socialism, the Soviet Union, pose a danger to them, that every change taking place on the earth is unfavourable for the USA, and that every such change is caused by "Moscow's hand". Furthermore, the USA entered the 1970s with unfavourable omens. One crisis follows the other. Finally, the USA adopted much less to the new conditions brought about by detente in the 1970s as did West Europe which draws profit from these results.

Zagladin's reply to the question: Will this "hard line" be lasting in the USA or will the minds calm down after the presidential elections and negotiations begin again on the basis of realities and balance of power, was that some people expect improvements. If he succeeds, Carter--who so far wanted to win something in the field of foreign politics so that he could elude in this way the responsibilities of his domestic policy failures will not need to overtake his right-wing opponent from the right. If the conservative Reagan wins, then he will be forced to give in somewhat to the opposition on his left. In the opinion of others, the toughness will prevail for years--five or maybe even seven years--because this is exactly the time needed in the USA to work out the new types of armaments, to obtain self-assurance.

In connection with the motives of American armaments Zagladin said: Some people maybe truly fear the military force of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, but this is not the main reason since they know that there is a certain parity, military balance. The endeavour in reality is to do away with this parity. They do not leave out of consideration the expenses either. The American policy counts on the fact that the socialist countries will spend much more than their possibilities, and will become drained, thus will slow down their development. "All this really causes damages to us", said Zagladin, but at the same time pointed out: "The Americans want to transplant every trouble that they are living through today into our future."

He also added that the American forecasts and predictions concerning the Soviet energy sources, the existing and possible reserves, the moderation of Soviet economy's pace of growth, the falling through of economic plans, are all simply false. Problems arise in America because the possibilities of the given stage of development become exhausted. In the Soviet Union, where naturally problems also arise, the cause of these is that this stage of development has only just begun and the possibilities provided by the already existing technical achievements have by no means been exhausted. "Thus the Americans evaluate our problems the same way as their own, that is problems accompanying the exhaustion of the possibilities, while our worry is that we cannot as yet completely exploit these possibilities", said Zagladin.

Speaking of the Soviet peace policy Zagladin stated, among other things: "If our analysis, by which the Americans increase tension and essentially want tension to continue to increase in the future as well, is true, then such a reaction on our part, that we abandon our peace programme and step on the road of confrontation with the Americans, would have suited only those circles which want to increase tension." He added: "We have to achieve not increasing tension but eliminating confrontation." Zagladin also pointed out that "in certain cases, when this is necessary, our countries take measures for strengthening their defence capabilities, but if we examine the latest period then we see that we have not replied with steps of a similar degree to the measures of the Americans and their allies."

Answering the question whether he considers the evolution of a USA-China-Japan triangle aimed against the Soviet Union possible, Zagladin expounded that in so much as China's socialist development further continues and the socialist elements strengthen in this country, then the lasting perspective of such an alliance is inconceivable. If, however, China's current policy is not a tactic but rather a strategy, and if Japan and the United States succeed in drawing China into the lasting perspective of such a cooperation, then this will have influence on the character of China as well. On the other hand, it is not at all absolutely obligatory to once again hand over the entire social property to private hands for driving a country to a reactionary, even imperialist road. "We are in favour of having normal relations with China", said Zagladin.

Concerning the Soviet military assistance provided for Afghanistan Zagladin said, among other things: "The internationalist assistance provided for revolution is for us a principle. On the other hand, since our state is one which is bound to Afghanistan by agreement, we have to help it in protecting its independence and sovereignty, in driving back external aggression. This is also a principle. But Afghanistan is undoubtedly an exception as well, since naturally it is always better if one can avoid the use of military force. It was a hard decision for the Soviet Union as well--Leonid Brezhnev spoke of this a number of times already--whether to use armed forces, and presented a serious problem. And only when we really became convinced that the sovereignty of this state is endangered--which at the same time meant that a danger-focus developed on our southern borders--did we bring such a decision."

Speaking of the possibilities of political settlement Zagladin pointed out: "Such political conditions have to be established which would guarantee the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan without the use of military forces. And there are definitely such possibilities. The Afghan Government has already proposed such. Naturally this cannot be considered as an ultimatum... the Afghans are ready for negotiations, they maintain political relations with many states, and the fundamental idea of these relations is the thought that Afghanistan has to receive guarantees against the external intervention of imperialist forces. This principle is gaining more and more adherents."

TROYANOVSKIY URGES UN RECOGNITION OF ZIMBABWE

LD311002 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] New York, July 31, TASS--The Security Council has unanimously recommended that the General Assembly of the United Nations should grant membership of the international organisation to Zimbabwe which put an end to racist rule and became independent in April.

The new African state came into being in stubborn and long struggle, first against British colonialists and then against the illegal racist regime headed by Ian Smith who seized power in 1965. In a message and a declaration sent to the U.N. Secretary General, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe has said that the new state undertakes all obligations which are enshrined in the U.N. Charter, and pledges to fulfil them.

Speaking at the Security Council, the USSR's Permanent Representative at the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy emphasised that the convincing victory of the Zimbabwe patriots attained under the guidance of the Patriotic Front, frustrated the attempts of the racists and imperialists to impose a puppet regime upon the people, turned a new page in the history of Zimbabwe, created the necessary prerequisites for building a genuinely independent, sovereign state.

Oleg Troyanovskiy pointed out that the Soviet Union invariably sided with the people of Zimbabwe, displayed solidarity by word and deed with its many-year-long liberation struggle. Following the peaceful Leninist foreign policy, being guided in mutual relations between states by the principles of equality and mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and also non-interference into internal affairs, the Soviet Union solemnly declares its recognition of the Republic of Zimbabwe as a sovereign independent state and is ready to establish with it diplomatic relations and to exchange diplomatic representations at the level of embassies.

Speaking on behalf of a group of African countries at the United Nations, I. Umaru (Niger) has said that the victory of the Zimbabwe people is an important milestone in the liberation of the African Continent. Just as the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands, the people of Zimbabwe attained independence, fighting arms in hand, bringing sacrifices, having passed through oppression and repressions.

Representatives of other Security Council member-states approved of Zimbabwe's U.N. membership request.

FINNISH PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES TO ATTEND OLYMPICS

LD311108 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1023 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 31 (TASS)--Mauno Koivisto, prime minister of Finland, arrived in Moscow today. As guest of honor he will attend the games of the 22d Olympiad.

Mauno Koivisto was met by Ignatiy Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Organizing Committee of the 1980 Olympics; Igor Zemskov, deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

Among those meeting him was Finnish Ambassador to the USSR Jaakko Hallama.

MUSKIE AFGHAN REMARKS 'INTENTIONALLY DISTORT' FACTS

LD311952 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 31, TASS--TASS news analyst Konstantin Andreyev writes:

Speaking at the International Relations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie again reiterated the allegation that the Soviet Union shows no interest in the political settlement of the situation which has emerged around Afghanistan.

As one can hardly imagine that Mr Muskie has a short memory, one cannot help drawing the conclusion that he is, in all appearance, intentionally distorting facts concerning the Afghan situation.

The USSR has demonstrated not in words, but in action its striving for a political settlement. This is seen, in particular, from the decision to withdraw from Afghanistan some Soviet military units, whose presence there is not necessary now.

But is must be absolutely clear to all, including the U.S. secretary of state, that the key to a political settlement is total and guaranteed cessation of armed aggression and in general of all forms of hostile activity from the outside against the government and people of Afghanistan. This was most clearly and explicitly placed on record in the statement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of May 14. All responsibility for the lack of such a settlement is borne by the states, which are continuing their undeclared war against Afghanistan, in the first place the United States of America, China and Pakistan.

As far as the proposals on the notorious "intermediate settlement", which were broadly publicised by the White House, are concerned, they have nothing to do with a true political settlement, as they pursue the same aim as the incessant armed intervention: to overthrow the legitimate government of Afghanistan and place a puppet government in power in that country.

Washington's course for increasing military interference in the affairs of Afghanistan has been recently once again reaffirmed by Zbigniew Brzezinski, who inquired in a private talk in the off-hand manner characteristic of him, why did the United States need such a political settlement? This statement by the man, who in all evidence sets the fashion in Washington, makes it possible to understand better the causes of the practical actions by those who are broadening military interference, forming, equipping and sending gangs of mercenaries into Afghanistan.

Edmund Muskie is insincere in claiming that the USSR has no stake in the political settlement. The Soviet Union is for such a settlement. But it will never and with nobody discuss the question of the Government of Afghanistan. This question concerns the Afghan people and nobody else.

MUSKIE TALK WITH PAKISTANI OFFICIAL ON ARMS SUPPLIES REPORTED

LD011248 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] New York, August 1, TASS--At the UN circles it has become known that a meeting between the U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Foreign Minister of Pakistan Agha Shahi was held in New York late in July.

They discussed the question of deliveries of American armaments to Pakistan.

The Pakistani side, according to the information received from these circles, approached the United States with the request of broader military deliveries, referring to the need of invigorating anti-Afghan activities from the territory of Pakistan.

As is asserted, Edmund Muskie said the U.S. Congress is ready to give consideration to the question of a rise in arms deliveries in proportions exceeding American military aid proposed to Pakistan earlier.

Also discussed was the question of sources of financing military deliveries and also ways of sending armaments to Pakistan, including through Egypt.

CARTER 'HYPROCRISY' NOTED IN AWARDING MEDALS TO U. S. ATHLETES

ID311537 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1422 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 31 July (TASS)--TASS observer Vladimir Goncharev writes:

Speaking in Washington last night at a sumptious ceremony, aimed to somehow placate and reassure American athletes deprived, by the arbitrariness of the White House, of the opportunity of participating in the Moscow Olympic Games, U.S. President J. Carter, addressing the athletes exclaimed with his usual pathos and hypocrisy: "Future generations of Americans will discover what you have done, not from books registering records, but from the history textbooks."

As the Baltimore SUN wrote on the eve of the reception in the White House for the athletes, the aim of this ceremony was to make them smile. But Carter's rhetoric was greeted not by happy smiles, but by contemptuous ones. Such a reaction on the part of the athletes is fully understandable. The American Olympic athletes cannot be made to feel heroes of history by the presentation of false "souvenir Olympic medals" and the no less false compliments which the President showered upon them. Judging by everything, they feel exceedingly miserable.

President Carter himself, if you please, will be the only one to go down in history because of the 1980 Olympics. There are, as is known, two ways of getting into history: one can go down in it or one can be dropped into it. As far as J. Carter is concerned he will definitely get into history the latter way. He can be compared with one of the characters from Gogol's "Dead Souls," Nozdrev, who, according to the author of the immortal satirical poem was in certain respects a historical person. in the sense that he was getting mixed up all the time in some scandal or other. Gogol wrote of Nozdrev: "He would either lie so blatantly that he himself would feel ashamed...or he would suddenly start telling such nonsensical stories as, for instance, that he had a horse with a blue or pink coat." If one were to collect and analyze Carter's statements about the Moscow Olympic games for the past half year beginning with 3 January one would inevitably come to the conclusion that the President has uttered a lot of nonsense about it, and by no means harmless nonsense, such as happened so frequently with Gogol's Nozdrev, but rather malicious rubbish.

If one is talking of history, then one can also say that the present American President came into the long, century-old history of the Olympic games, like Herostratos, as a man trying to undermine, to destroy the Olympic movement. Fortunately, however, he did not succeed.

But the American President, as is known, did fundamentally undermine his own prestige, and there is no doubt that no small part was played in this by his venture with the 1980 Olympics boycott.

The IOC president, Lord Killanin, noting recently the failure of this venture, delicately hinted that the guilt here belonged primarily to the advisers of the American President, who himself "showed complete misunderstanding" of Olympic affairs. Killanin added: "God help us if he is given such advice in politics."

But this is what it is all about: Carter's anti-Olympic intrigues were from the very beginning connected in the closest way with political calculations dangerous for the cause of peace, with the policy of reviving the "cold war." History will never forgive him for that.

WHITE HOUSE 'ALARMED' AT CAMPAIGN AGAINST CARTER NOMINATION

LD010827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 80 p 5

[TASS report: "White House Alarmed"]

[Text] Washington, 28 July--The White House is seriously alarmed at the mounting campaign within the Democratic Party against J. Carter's nomination as the Democratic presidential candidate. White House official spokesman J. Powell sharply criticized those Democrats who are becoming increasingly active for the holding of an "open" party convention in which the delegates would be released from their obligation to vote for the candidate whom the voters supported during the primary elections. J. Powell stressed that the President will not agree to the holding of such a convention and will not absolve delegates from the duty to vote for him.

Meanwhile within the party ranks demands are intensifying for the nomination of a "more acceptable" politician in place of J. Carter, who is losing the support of Americans dissatisfied with his domestic and foreign policy. Such calls are resounding particularly vigorously on Capitol Hill.

Congressmen M. Barnes, one of the initiators of this movement, said in an interview with the NBC television company that it is enjoying increasing support. The party, he stressed, is threatened with catastrophe if its convention in August nominates J. Carter as the presidential candidate.

The "case" of the U.S. President's brother Billy, who has been caught out illicitly accepting large bribes from an Arab country, remains the focus of attention of the press. According to the Washington POST, B. Carter who, since his brother entered the White House has temporarily headed the family peanut business, plunged into debt as a result of which the President demanded that he cover the losses by any means. According to the newspaper, B. Carter's bribetaking, which the White House tried to conceal for a long time, became such a "means."

BERGLAND VIEW ON GRAIN EMBARGO EFFECT SEEN AS 'WISHFUL THINKING'

LD310907 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Jul 80 p 3

[Vadim Biryukov "Rejoinder": "Concerning Grain and Morality, or Robert Bergland's Two Untruths"]

[Text] "If I want to punish I'll punish. If I want to pardon I'll pardon...." Imperialism used this moral "commandment" in grossly violating the interests of sovereign states, even if it concerns items of everlasting and unquestionable value such as grain.

A recent statement by U.S. Agriculture Secretary Robert Bergland to Washington journalists contains two obvious untruths which graphically illustrate the above-mentioned "moral commandment." He said that, first, the embargo on grain supplies to the Soviet Union has borne fruit and that therefore, second, it will be possible in the future to make good use of food exports as an instrument of political pressure.

When Bergland talks of the embargo having borne fruit, he is indulging in wishful thinking. "Of course, these actions by the U.S. administration," L.I. Brezhnev told PRAVDA in this connection, "will by no means cause the damage their initiators are clearly hoping.... The Soviet people have sufficient resources to live and work in tranquility."

In fact, as items in the U.S. press and pronouncements by many individuals have shown, American farmers were the ones who suffered most as a result of the embargo on grain exports to the USSR. They sustained major losses. The U.S. administration promised them support and even adopted a program stipulating increased grain purchases by the federal authorities, but when the verbal fog dispersed it turned out that the authorities' program covered only 10 percent of the farmers.

That shows the effectiveness of the embargo in practice, not in words. As for the second part of the U.S. agriculture secretary's statement, Bergland was trying to create the impression that the United States had not previously used food exports as an instrument of pressure and blackmail. The facts tell a different story.

In 1970, when the Popular Unity Government headed by Salvador Allende won the election in Chile, the White House immediately stopped sales of grain and other foodstuffs to that country, but as soon as the Pinochet clique overthrew the people's power in 1973 the United States resumed food supplies. In the mid-seventies India was in difficulty as a result of a severe drought. "To punish" that country for pursuing an independent foreign policy the United States stopped selling it grain and other foodstuffs, which meant that millions of people faced famine. At the height of the American-Iranian crisis the White House was quick to turn to the idea of "food" pressure on Iran, among other economic measures.

In his election speeches President Carter said that trade in foodstuffs was a commercial and humane undertaking which could not be associated with politics. This utterance by the Washington administration head has been consigned to oblivion, as have around 300 other election promises. Bergland's two untruths are graphic confirmation of this.

'FARCE' OF POLOVCHAK ASYLUM HEARING IN CHICAGO SCORED

LD312031 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 31 Jul 80

["Farce of Trial in Chicago"--TASS headline]

[Text] Chicago, 31 July, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Mostovets reports:

Hearings in the case of "Walter" Polovchak (it is precisely how American newspapers call now the son of Soviet citizens the 12-year-old Vladimir, whom the immigration authority of Chicago has granted "political asylum" with the knowledge and approval of the U.S. State Department, thus separating him from his parents) have opened in the "juvenile" court in Chicago.

The Polovchaks, who have decided to return to the Soviet Union, have evaluated the actions by the immigration authorities and the stand of the State Department as the abduction of their child.

The USSR Embassy in Washington has declared that it shares this opinion. As a result the American authorities have decided to stage a farce of a trial, whose first act is now being played in Chicago.

The court sessions were held as a performance prepared in advance. Judge Joseph Mooney was clearly trying to protract the hearings. He denied the application of the lawyer of the Polovchaks for appending to the case important fact revealing the unlawfulness of physical separation of the child from his parents. The judge left without any attention the impudent behavior of the lawyers, who were hired with the money of unidentified "people concerned." These "defenders of justice" more than once interrupted the session with their malicious shouts against the Polovchaks and their lawyers. Even experienced journalists could not help laughing when it turned out that Mooney had not even suspected the existence of the Ukrainian language, which is the mother tongue of the Polovchaks.

One could not calmly hear the address at the court session by Vladimir's mother, which was full of bitterness, when she appealed to human feelings of representatives of the authorities, who are trying to take awy her son from her. "Is it stated in the U.S. Constitution that a child under age may leave his father and mother only because somebody promised him 'mountains of gold'" she exclaimed. "I request you not to destroy our family. Return our son to us!"

Vladimir himself seemed not to realize clearly where he was and what was the whole point. He was sitting in the hall in the courtroom flanked by two FBI agents, who accompany him permanetly now, looked indifferently and monotonously gave answers learnt in advance.

As lawyers of the Polovchaks said in their speeches in court, the granting of "political asylum" to a 12-year-old boy is an absolutely unlawful action, which is in conflict with the U.S. Constitution and cannot be justified by an absurd references to the "right" of a child under age to abandon the family who have decided to leave the United States. "Only the parents," said lawyer Richard [name indistinct] have the right to decide where their children should live. If an American family wants to move from downtown to a suburb, and their child refuses to do so, is that question examined in court? Of course it is not.

The farce of a trial staged by the authorities has come to nothing. After a six-hour examination, hearings were postponed till next week.

"The unlawfulness of the actions by the authorities is absolutely obvious," a TASS correspondent was told by Louis Lipton, lawyer and representative of the American Civil Liberties Union, an organization, which undertook to defend the interests of the Polovchaks. "The decision to grant political asylum to a 12-year-old boy is a violation of all American laws concerning family and the rights of parents," she stressed, "and this case would never have been turned into a 'case in court' had somebody not wanted to give it a scandalous political colouring."

It must only be added that the decision of the Chicago immigration administration, which was sanctioned by the supreme U.S. authorities is a crying violation of the standards of morality and principles of humaneness, including the principles of reunification of families, contained in the Final Act of the Conference on European Secuirty and Cooperation, which was also signed by a representative of the United States.

RETURN TO USSR-U.S. DIALOGUE AS PERCEIVED BY ROOSEVELT URGED

LD011015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 80 p 6

[Savva Dangulov article: "Dialogue"]

[Text] A person accustomed to active mental work remains true to this even if his physical strength is failing. I had an opportunity to observe A.M. Kollontay among a group of diplomats after her return from Sweden. She was always at the center of the conversation. Perhaps she was listening more than talking, but the little that she said stuck in the memory. "To convert the Western elite to our faith is impossible, but to convince them of the correctness of our viewpoint is quite possible," Aleksandra Mikhaylovna once said. The content of this sentence is typical today too: We are historically placed in the position of antagonists of the capitalist West, but as we coexist on the same planet, we must lay a path to talks with the West.

It is a question of a dialogue in which the positions are diametrically opposed in the essentials, which cannot fail to complicate this dialogue and make its turns particularly sharp. There has been no case where as a result of such a dialogue, say, with a big businessman, he has departed from his condition and been untrue to his nature. At least the history of our relations with the West has not witnessed any such instance, but it preserves enough examples where the attempt to find a common language with businessmen has been successful and stable--no, not only the example of Armand Hammer, whose business contacts with Soviet Russia began as early as Lenin's time, but there is also the convincing example of Averell Harriman, who began his relations with the new Russia as a businessman and continued them as Roosevelt's ambassador, in the more than complex times of the last war. There is also the example of the well-known Raymond Robins who came to the Smolnyy as an envoy of American Ambassador Francis and who in the course of conversations--keen conversations--with Lenin accepted the Leninist concept of international relations which was later to become known as peaceful coexistence.

These are different people, but they also have something in common: All three are true businessmen, with substantial experience behind them of relations with the Soviet land--fruitful experience. Each of the three is, of course, a man with his own ideal in life, but without a shadow of the fanaticism which puts people in the power of frenzy and thereby deprives them of reason. They are sober people characterized by their commonsense.

The history of our relations with the United States knows how, at the crucial moment marked by the creation of the anti-Hitler coalition, at the helm of that country's foreign policy affairs was a group of diplomats who advocated the establishment of mutual understanding with the USSR. I am referring to Roosevelt's friend and adviser Hopkins, to Ambassadors (Vaynant) and Davies. Politically broadmined people, they handled diplomacy with experience of state, scientific and general cultural activity behind them. Hopkins was the President's associate during the period of the famous "New Deal" in the thirties. (Vaynant) acted as the President's envoy to the ILO under to the League of Nations. Davies was ambassador to Moscow. All that they did for mutual understanding with the Soviet land was all the more vital for the United States in that it was in accordance with the people's idea of democracy and antifascism, and it must be said that the people gave them a kind of support that is unknown to official America in our time.

That was the first time in history that two such different worlds had entered into dialogue, and by no means only at a government level. Writers also engaged in fruitful conversation. [paragraph continues]

The group of correspondents accredited to Moscow during the war years, whom I had the opportunity to observe by virtue of my duties at the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, included some well-known writers: Erskine Caldwell, John Hersey, James Aldridge, Alexander Werth, and Ralph Parker. I remember a tense but highly significant conversation between correspondents and A.N. Tolstoy on the German command's desire to share its guilt with the soldier by inciting him to evil deeds on occupied territory. I will not forget Werth's very lively dialogue with Leningrad writers in Leningrad during the blockade. I see Boris Polevoy in Korsun and Uman, Petr Sazhin in Sevastopol, Vladimir Rudnyy in Odessa--their talks with correspondents, talks which, strictly speaking, had nothing to do with diplomacy but which helped the great dialogue.

Let us not look at history through rose-colored glasses. It is naive to think that that same Hopkins, when he was defending the American position, was distinguished by meekness. He was a son of capitalist America--his political and other ideals were inseparably linked with private enterprise. Being sufficiently well aware of the imperfect nature of the American way of life, he wanted reform, but only reform, and would go no further. In July 1941 Hopkins arrived in Moscow as Roosevelt's envoy and in June 1945 our country received him as the new president's emissary. In the first case and particularly in the second the dialogue was highly complex. As usual, Hopkins was persistent, sometimes stubborn and even truculent, while remaining true to the goodwill which our country not only observed but valued highly. It was no accident that both his first and second missions ended in success.

The lessons of history are irresistible. What do they indicate? There is a policy which is organically inherent in the American people. It is determined by their spiritual makeup, their awareness and their best traditions. The sympathies of ordinary Americans toward the October revolution are in America's best traditions. Let us recall how many Americans came to Lenin. That is also in the traditions of democratic America. The desire to help the Soviet land as it suffered hunger and cold at the dawn of the revolution is in the traditions of working America. Of course, we also remember American intervention during the civil war and certain other things, but I will be bold as to say that these steps by the American authorities were undertaken against the people's will and were not approved by the people. Roosevelt's policy as followed by his associates like Hopkins, (Vaynant) and Davies could not fail, in its turn, to exert a corresponding influence on the people's thinking. At that time antifasicism was the command of the times. It became the sign under which America fought and lived. Is it an accident that that time was the golden age of America's relations with the USSR. I think not.

We are now faced with another policy based on the flouting of America's democratic traditions. It flagrantly ignores the American people's innermost aspirations. The war in Vietnam--the shame of 20th century America--is its classical manifestation. Chile, Iran, South Korea, all that is happening in El Salvador today.... One would have to be unfamiliar with America's history to identify this policy with the American people's true aspirations. To gain the opportunity to create such a policy one has to reject figures like Hopkins in favor of Brzezinski, whom nature itself has deprived of the qualities inherent in Roosevelt's associate and to whom, into the bargain, it has imparted hostility--to put it mildly--toward the new world.

Fortunately, all that is based on the despotism of crude force is short-lived. Moreover events show that there are figures in America today who refuse the role of the blind man, even with a guide. Let us recall how Andrew Young, while he was U.S. representative at the United Nations, repeatedly criticized the seamier aspects of American activity, or how Cyrus Vance, in protest of his disagreement with White House policy, eventually slammed the door and quit the post of secretary of state.

Time will tell how radical Vance's position was, but I would like to draw attention to one idea among his remarks. The sense of it is: Sovereignty is a relatively delicate element in interstate relations, and it is wrong to think that foreign policy relations can be built without regard for it today. "This course is built on senseless self-deception, which can lead to errors, if not to disaster," Vance said in a speech delivered at Harvard, referring to the present White House course. In Vance's opinion Washington's lack of respect for the other side's sovereign rights is inherent in the very essence of the complications which have recently affected U.S.-USSR relations. "How we build our relations with the Soviet Union may be the most serious test of the maturity of our judgments," he noted.

In my view those who think that Vance was voicing a thought prevalent among a considerable proportion of Americans are right: It is impossible to successfully build a foreign policy while flouting other peoples' sovereign rights.

Surely it is clear that West Europe's formation of its own opinion on questions of present-day politics--an opinion which differs from that of official America in a number of cases and sometimes is even opposed to it--is also a kind of reaction against Washington's policy in recent years.

Anyone familiar with the diplomatic history of the last war will perhaps remember the persistence with which General de Gaulle appealed to the Anglo-Saxons, demanding, in essense, an elementary right: France's right to decide French affairs independently. Some recent statements by the French president have been in the same spirit.

And there is immutable consistency in that fact that in the war years, as at present, it was our country which remained the friend of French sovereignty.

Surely it is natural that the Soviet land was the initiator of the Helsinki forum--the forum whose Final Act was in essence a manifesto of sovereignty presupposing the development of all types of contact too: in state and public affairs, culture, sport and, of course, trade. Incidentally, referring to our relations with the West, Vladimir Ilich said: "We are merchants." Taking intc account the fact that this was said at a time when, for the first time, the new power had declared the principle of the two systems of ownership, it becomes clear that the idea of coexistence had a powerful backup--the USSR's intention of establishing economic relations with the West. Today the scale of this singular guarantee has assumed unprecedented dimensions.

So, in examining dialogue, I have found interesting pages on the nature of this problem in the writings of our historians Ye.V. Tarle and S.D. Skazkin. Dialogue has also become the subject of intense attention among writers whose creative quest is directed toward foreign policy questions. Facets of dialogue as a phenomenon in our reality have found a place in the books of N.S. Tikhonov, A.S. Chakovskiy, Yu. A. Zhukov and other writers, in books of different genres but, in relation to the theme of our discussion, marked by the awareness that there is a relevance to the present day even in the writer's sphere of interest--history.

Being based on the recognition of the sovereign right of the sides taking part in the talks, dialogue presupposes those qualities which arise from the very essence of that sovereignty: the ability to respect the opposite side's opinion, a principled approach and tolerance; not rejecting a reasonable compromise, and concentrating on the main thing to which the dialogue must lead--the defense of peace, the establishment of peace.

I think that for Roosevelt and his associates, day-to-day activity was combined with the quest for an up-to-date type of policy, a policy which would still be bourgeois but would take into account the radical changes taking place in international life and associated primarily with the emergence of the new world.

Yes, time keeps its own accounts. It has formed its own idea about the type of the bourgeois politicians. Such a politician of the new type prefers to all other qualities the ability to organize cooperation among forces at opposite poles in international affairs. Present-day Washington's disregard for the Roosevelt practice is considerably complicating relations with those circles for which Roosevelt and his policy are still an unfading value. The result is not reassuring for Washington: There are more and more bourgeois politicians among those who censure it.

Our understanding of international affairs presupposes honesty, dignity and a high level of respect, which unambiguously means the Soviet doctrine of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Here initiative has become a mighty instrument of our love of peace. It plays the part of the alarm bell which rouses the peoples' thought and calls them to action. The world owes much that is precious that was done in the seventies to the initiatives of the countries marching under the banner of socialist fraternity.

Indeed, for a quarter of a century our alliance has been a shield protecting and defending the labor of the peoples creating the future. It is well known that the Warsaw Pact was concluded 6 years after the creation of the North Atlantic alliance and was a forced move. Rejecting the concept which thinks in terms of "blocs" the socialist countries, having signed that treaty, declared that they will renounce it if the opposite side is prepared to take a similar step.

Last May the Warsaw Pact countries appealed to the world with a new initiative, with a single meaning: It is necessary to continue dialogue on the burning questions which concern mankind. We believe in its fruitfulness. We also believe that common-sense will triumph in the policy of realistically minded figures in the Western countries. L.I. Brezhnev's meeting with V. Giscard D'estaing in Warsaw and the Soviet-West German summit dialogue in Moscow confirm the will-founded nature of this hope.

As L.I. Brezhnev said, "in a realistic policy there can be no deadlock situations--unless, of course, they are created artifically."

Without doubt we are living through a difficult time. The task, as it is understood today by peace-loving mankind, is all the more urgent: dialogue.

U.S. ENVOY IN PAKISTAN MEETS WITH AFGHAN REBELS ON ARMS SUPPLIES

LD310956 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 31, TASS--According to information that has reached here, the U.S. ambassador in Islamabad has recently had a meeting with representatives of counterrevolutionary groups, which entrenched themselves in Pakistan, and which act against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Discussed was the question of expansion of deliveries to them of American armaments and also Soviet-made arms from Egypt to widen armed interference in Afghanistan.

AFGHAN DEFENSE MINISTER CITED ON ROLE OF ARMY

LD312304 Moscow TASS in English 2206 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 31 July, TASS--The Afghan Army will defend the gains of the April revolution, discharge its lofty patriotic duty in defending national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our democratic republic, said minister of national defence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan M. Rafi' in an interview with the newspaper NARODNA ARMIYA. He said that the army plays the key role in disrupting the attempts by aggressors to eliminate the people's democratic regime and to turn Afghanistan into a base for U.S. international aggression.

The selfless struggle of the People's Army of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan against the interventionists enjoys increasingly broader support from the broad popular masses of the republic. For their part, M. Rafi' continues, the country's armed forces give great assistance to the population in the economic development.

The minister pointed out that at present one cannot rule out the possibility of an airborne landing of interventionists on the Afghan territory similar to the one undertaken by the United States in Iran. However, he stressed, any such attempt is doomed to failure. We are not alone.

The increased combat capacity of the Afghan Revolutionary Army is also the result of the assistance being given to us under the Afghan-Soviet treaty and at the request of the Afghan Government by the Soviet Union, the Soviet military specialists and the limited contingent of the Soviet troops. The national independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan are reliably defended. The Afghan revolution is gaining in strength every day.

PATRIOT CITED ON UK-U.S. 'KARAKORUM-80 PROJECT'

LD312326 Moscow TASS in English 2215 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Delhi, July 31, TASS--At a time of heightened tensions in the situation in southwest Asia Britain and the United States embarked on implementing the so-called "Project Karakorum-80" with the participation of Pakistan and China, organizing a "research" expedition to the area situated near the borders of Afghanistan and India. Pakistani journalist Ahmed Malik has exposed the true aims of this adventure in an article published by the newspaper PATRIOT. Pointing out that the true aims of the expedition are far from cognitive or scientific, the author says that its participants will, with the agreement of Pakistani military authorities, visit a number of key strategic areas in the mountain areas Hunza and Gilgit where the Karakorum Highway passes. They will also visit the Indian territory in Ladakha and Aksai-Chin conquered by China in 1962.

Speaking about the composition of the expedition, Ahmed Malik stresses the fact that its leader, Englishmen Keith Miller, is known for his "scientific" predilection for the border areas, while two U.S. "specialists" on land surveying and aerial photography are officials of the CIA and of the National Security Agency of the United States.

The Americans, among others, the author says, have been assigned the task of determing the site for installing electronic "scientific-research equipment" which is in effect intended for gathering intelligence information of the Soviet Union, Afghanistan and India. Ahmed Malik says that the "Project Karakorum-80" represents an attempt of the Washington-Beijing axis to turn Pakistan and its contiguous territories into an Asian outpost of the United States and China capable of replacing Iran. These plans constitute an immediate threat to the security of India and of other states of the region. The article speaks about China's complicity in the elaboration of the "Project Karakorum-80". This is evidenced, the author says, by the fact that the expedition participants will study the possibility for improving the effectiveness of the use of the Karakorum Highway built under Chinese supervision for strategic purposes. They are also planning to engage in prospecting for mineral deposits, including uranium in the area of Gilgit and Hunza. This is confirmed by the inclusion in the expedition of representatives of Pakistan's Atomic Energy Commission.

INDIAN OFFICIAL ON CIA PLOT TO REMOVE INDIRA GHANDI

LD011120 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, August 1, TASS--"It has become known to us that a foreign country is planning a plot to remove the prime minister of India Indira Gandhi not only politically but also physically", it was stated by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra State A.R. Antulei.

Addressing a meeting of Indian National Congress activists in Miradj, this prominent leader of the ruling party stressed that the American CIA in collusion with reactionary forces in India was doing everything to destabilise the political situation in the country and obstruct India's advance along the road of progress.

WITHDRAWAL OF SOVIET TROOPS FROM GDR REPORTED

LD312142 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 31 Jul 80

["TASS report"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 1, TASS--The Soviet Union, as this was stated on October 6, 1979, by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, upon agreement with the leadership of the GDR and following consultations with the other states-members of the Warsaw Treaty, decided to reduce unilaterally the strength of the Soviet troops in central Europe and to withdraw, during one year, from the territory of the German Democratic Republic up to 20 thousand Soviet soldiers, a thousand tanks as well as a quantity of other military materiel. The decision was dictated by a sincere desire to stimulate efforts to achieve military detente in Europe and to set an example of real actions in this direction.

The withdrawal of the mentioned contingent of Soviet troops into the territory of the USSR was begun on December 5, 1979. The decision of the Soviet Union was being implemented in a consistent manner despite the attempts by the USA and the NATO military bloc to fan up international tensions and to whip up the arms race in Europe, and its implementation was fully completed by August 1, 1980.

The Soviet Union, as has been repeatedly stated, will continue to consistently follow the course towards the achievement of a turn to disarmament, preservation and consolidation of peace and implementation of the principles and implementation of the principles and provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and cooperation in Europe. There exist objective possibilities and socio-political forces capable of preventing the sliding towards a new cold war, of removing the threat of a thermonuclear conflict and assuring peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The way towards resolving this task lies through negotiations based on a strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security.

BREZHNEV, GIEREK DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL ISSUES IN CRIMEA

LD311740 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 31 Jul 80

["Friendly Meeting"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 31 July, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Edward Gierek, who is spending his leave in the Soviet Union, have met in the Crimea today.

Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek informed each other on the state of affairs in their respective countries, on problems that the CPSU and the Polish United Workers' Party are now working to resolve.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 31 July carries a report on the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek in the Crimea which adds the following:

The participants in the talks highly praised the political interaction of the two fraternal parties, which serves as the impetus for the further rapproachment of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland and for the constant deepening of their varied cooperation.

In accordance with the agreements reached recently, cooperation and specialization in the electronics industry, aviation, construction, shipbuilding and other leading sectors of the economy will be developed in the coming 5-year plan period. Large-scale joint projects to satisfy the demands of the economies of both countries in energy will be implemented. Soviet-Polish trade will increase by more than one-third.

[Comrades Brezhnev and Gierek stressed the necessity for both sides to adopt measures to monitor the exact and timely fulfillment of the long-term program of specialization and cooperation and the more efficient use in mutual interests of the scientific potential of the Soviet Union and Poland. It is important to bring available reserves in economic links between the USSR and Poland into action, particularly in the field of the light and food industries.]

Having discussed the international situation, the participants in the meeting pointed out that the question which is in effect being decided at present is whether or not there will be a new spiral in the arms race. The Soviet Union and Poland that have sustained the greatest losses in World War II are, together with the other states of the socialist community, doing all they can to avoid a growth of the military threat. To block the path towards an uncontrolled build-up of the missile-nuclear potentials--this is the main thrust of the declaration adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the states--members of the Warsaw Treaty at its May meeting in the Polish capital. [sentence as received] It is important that this voice of reason and goodwill find a corresponding response in the West so as not to lose the opportunities to improve the situation in Europe and the whole world.

Meetings and negotiations recently held between the leaders of the socialist and capitalist countries show that the difficulties with which detente has been faced can be overcome. It is necessary, however, that no side should attempt to upset the present balance of the armed forces. Such attempts are futile and can only lead to new complications in the international situation.

The meetings participants reiterated their consistent support for the selfless struggle of the Palestinian people for its national rights, including the setting up of its own state. They noted with satisfaction that the requirements of a just Middle East settlement have been authoritatively laid down in a special resolution recently adopted by the UN General Assembly.

Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek exchanged opinions on the topical problems of the international communist movement. In the process, the growing importance was stressed of the solidarity actions of communists as well as of other progressive and peace-loving socio-political currents in the struggle for peace and social progress.

The meeting of the leaders of the two fraternal parties was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding.

ROMANIAN, CHINESE DELEGATION VISITS REPORTED

LD242004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] A Romanian delegation, led by Ion Ceausescu, the deputy minister of agriculture and the food industry, is currently in China.

At the same time, it is being noted in local journalistic circles in Beijing that a Chinese military delegation, led by the commander of rear services of the Chinese Army, has arrived in Romania.

FRG PAPER PUBLISHES BREZHNEV LETTER TO SCHMIDT

DW280908 Bonn DIE WELT in German 26/27 Jul 80 p 4

["Text" of 4 March letter by Leonid Brezhnev, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman and CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt answering Schmidt's 31 January letter, reprinted in "a version published by the ASD (Axel Springer Service"]

[Text] "Your message of 31 January, 1980 has been passed on to me. I have attentively studied the assessment of the international situation contained there and in some of your recent speeches. You voice understandable concern about the tensions that have currently appeared in international relations and about the damage they inflict on mutual understanding and cooperation between states. We share this concern even though--I must state this directly at the beginning--our views on the current situation are divergent in many respects.

"On repeated occasions I have had reason to state my views on the true causes of the present aggravation of the international situation and the disturbances which have cropped up in the operation of detente mechanism. You know yourself that they did not start with Afghanistan at all, but much earlier when the U.S. Government line and that of its NATO allies became more and more evident, a line aimed at stepping up the arms race and safeguarding the military superiority of the United States in the world, as have Washington's efforts to solve international problems from the position of strength. This change was expressed with ample clarity in the NATO decision on stationing new U.S. missiles in Western Europe targeted on the USSR and its allies.

"It is particularly such a policy that undermines international confidence, elicits insecurity among the people with regard to the immediate future and leads to a considerable worsening in the world.

"As for Afghanistan, we have repeatedly explained to the governments of many states, including the FRG, via diplomatic channels as well as publicly, that the dispatch of our troop contingents to that country was in compliance with the repeated request of the Afghan Government which had asked for assistance in fending off the plots against the freedom and independence of the Afghan people waged from outside, and after the Americans had started to concentrate their naval forces in the proximity of our country's southern border. Thus what moves us is the concern about our own security and the security of Afghanistan, which is friendly to us, and nothing else. If the politicians of some countries fail to see this or pretend not to see it, it is their own fault.

"Our course of action does not threaten a single state in this region, and much less countries thousands of kilometers away. Especially the [contention] about the Soviet Union's endeavor to advance to the 'warm seas,' the Indian Ocean, and to block the routes by which oil reaches the United States and Western Europe is a product of pure imagination.

"It is now absolutely clear that it is the actual purpose of all these invectives and the anti-Soviet hysteria developed in the United States to get a firmer foothold on the countries of the Near and Middle East, not only in economic but also in military respects. What is also bound to make people sit up and listen is the circumstance that the United States has publicly decided to include Beijing in the implementation of its own plans and intentions. [paragraph continues]

I believe that this can easily be seen from Bonn as well. The dangerous inclination of the incumbent leadership of the People's Republic of China toward military adventures and the generally aggressive trend of its policy are well known. You yourself have drawn attention to this on repeated occasions.

"The destructive principles which currently determine the U.S. line in international affairs also threaten the situation in Europe with fatal consequences. Basically the dismantling of the system of mutually advantageous, peaceful cooperation in Europe created with such a great effort has begun. The target is the normal functioning of trade, cultural, scientific-technical and even sports relations--up to the Olympic movement. What Washington obviously has in mind is for the Europeans to destroy with their own hands everything they created in the seventies. The intention is to torpedo detente policy at the very point where it has developed its deepest roots, where it has proved its strength and its future prospects in practice--and convincingly to boot.

"Understandably it does make a difference to us what the attitude of the FRG Government now is toward all these matters. The information to this end that reaches us makes us sit up and take notice frankly speaking.

"The NATO decision of December, in the adoption of which the FRG played such an active role, has tangibly aggravated the situation in Europe and also seriously burdened our bilateral relations. If the FRG were to join the different sanctions and boycotts which the United States is currently trying to talk its NATO allies into with such an effort, it would only further aggravate the situation. We prefer not to assume that you will slip into this course.

"One must assume that in the West, and also in the FRG, among others, one realizes the consequences which such a development might entail. Detente has brought undeniable advantages to all countries in Eastern and Western Europe. The FRG has derived considerable advantages from the normalization of its relations with the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist countries. It is more logical to keep all this in mind now than to mourn losses later.

"If the FRG Government has the intention of making a contribution of its own toward the normalization of the situation surrounding Afghanistan, then this can only be welcome. To this end it is necessary to convince the United States and some other countries that they must discontinue interference from outside in all its forms, including the armed aggression against the government and the people of Afghanistan, and issue effective guarantees that such an intrusion will not recur. We have no intention at all of maintaining troops in Afghanistan forever, but neither will we withdraw them until the reasons no longer exist for which they are there--this must be clear.

"Mr Chancellor, I take quite seriously what you said about the readiness of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to contribute to the preservation of the positive elements attained in relations between our states and to continue the policy based on the treaties and agreements concluded. We would like to hope that this line will be implemented. This is also in keeping with our intentions. What we advocate is consolidating rather than destroying the absis of good relations between our countries and imbuing the treaties, agreements and accords we have jointly mapped out with concrete contents. We are against the traffic lights in our bilateral relations being switched to red.

"It goes without saying that we continue to regard the cultivation of personal contacts between statesmen of the USSR and the FRG favorably--also those at the highest level.

"Our common experiences show that the overall course of the development of political relations and cooperation between the USSR and the FRG has always guaranteed the great effectiveness of our meetings. They have represented something like a climax in the work already done and made it possible to find the best, constructive and future-oriented decisions. What we wish is that this may be true again this time. I believe that the further development of the international situation as well as of our bilateral relations will show how we should best organize our next meeting.

"On repeated occasions I have had reason to state that the problem of curbing the arms race and of disarmament continue to be in the focus of the Soviet Union's attention. Our proposals to this end are well-known and remain valid. We are prepared to conduct negotiations and to seek constructive solutions. I would like to conclude this message to you, Mr Chancellor, with the expression of hope for the continuation of cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germany in the interest of the consistent implementation of the policy of detente and of consolidating international peace. Very truly yours, L. Brezhnev."

DOCUMENT SEEN AS 'DEPARTURE FROM ' GAULLIST DEFENSE CONCEPTS

LD310933 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Zykov article: "Arguments About Military Doctrine"]

[Text] The Union for French Democracy (UDF) has published a report prepared by its military experts entitled "Defense Doctrine for France." The report has attracted great attention in the country and abroad. Next year there will be a presidential election in France, and the UDF belongs to the present government coalition. Moreover, the Supreme Defense Council is soon to discuss the program for modernizing France's nuclear forces up to the end of the century.

What does this report represent then, reviving as it has long-running debates which have in fact never ceased about what military doctrine ought to be?

It is an extensive document. Its first sections are wholly devoted to attempts to prove the "dangerous imbalance in Europe" which allegedly exists, creating a "military and political threat" to France. While allegedly advocating relaxation of international tension, the report's authors attempt to cast doubt on the peaceful intentions of the USSR and the socialist countries.

A recurring theme in the report is the idea that the Atlantic alliance is the chief element in France's defense. Without directly raising the question of its return to the NATO military organization, the UDF military experts importunately assert that France is incapable of independently ensuring its own security and that its reliance on its own "deterrent forces" is illusory. They advocate every possible reinforcement of cooperation with the United States and other NATO partners in the military sphere, joint elaboration with them of strategy, tactics and armaments, plans and deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles on West European territory.

At the same time the report's authors advocate a review of the Atlantic alliance's structure with a view to "increasing Europeans' responsibility for their own defense" and demand agreement on the partners' activities beyond NATO's own sphere.

In conclusion the report's authors make a number of proposals. While insisting on a numerical increase in and further improvement of all the armed forces, both conventional and nuclear, they stress the need to supplement the nuclear arsenal with neutron weapons. The military budget, in their opinion, must be increased to a minimum of 4 percent of the GNP. Finally the document points out the need to maintain universal military service.

Commenting on this document, most French press organs noted that it has an obviously Atlantic tendency and calls for a departure from De Gaulle's defense concepts. The UDF proposals, LE MONDE wrote, "are evidence not so much of an evolution as of a genuine change in orientation, with the aim of lending the defense system a more Atlantic and European nature."

In this connection the press recalled that General de Gaulle elaborated his defense concepts in accordance with his adopted policy of strengthening France's independence, heightening its role in the world and establishing fruitful relations with all, including socialist countries. The "deterent strategy" which is the basis of the Fifth Republic's military doctrine was designed to allow France to avoid war and avert attacks on its territory by deterring "any potential aggressor." It provided for building up the armed forces proceeding from the guideline of "omnidirectional defense" and ensuring their ability, in the event of an attack on French territory to launch "massive retaliation," particularly with its nuclear strike force.

Acting in accordance with his political course, De Gaulle, as is known, withdrew France from the NATO military organization. It is true that the pledge on "joint defense" which was adopted on joining NATO was upheld, but here France reserved the right to decide for itself the question of the need, the form and the term of its participation in military operations.

After De Gaulle's death, a number of changes took place in France's military policy. Closer links with NATO were established and French Armed Forces took part more than once, in one manner or another, in NATO exercises and maneuvers. The UDF draft document, however, is the first to reject so overtly the basic and fundamental concepts elaborated by the general.

In a resolution entitled "For National Defense in the Service of Security and Peace," a French Communist Party (PCF) Central Committee plenum strongly criticized the UDF doctrine. The resolution exposes its authors wish to present the Soviet Union and the socialist states as France's "sole enemies" and so, in order to target the country's armed forces entirely on them, completely forget the guideline of "omnidirectional defense."

The communists resolutely condemn the proposals to increase military spending and to produce neutron weapons. "This bomb," PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais said, "would totally alter France's military doctrine. This is a means not of deterrence but of aggression. Using such means implies carrying war beyond our country's borders.... This means, consequently, a rejection of the defense policy elaborated by De Gaulle." The PCF rejects any French participation in the arms race, whether in terms of a "forward borders combat" role or by building new missile-launching nuclear submarines.

Also taking part in debate was the Rally for the Republic (RPR) whose representatives, like the UDF, belong to the government. This party, declaring its loyalty to De Gaulle's behests, has published its own report on defense questions in which it objects to the leading importance attached by the UDF to tactical nuclear weapons. [paragraph continues]

The RPR regards these merely as auxiliary and gives preference to strategic nuclear forces, designed for launching "massive retaliation." Although the Gaullists do not recommend any haste in the production of neutron weapons, which are under persistent debate in Paris at present, nonetheless they consider it necessary to continue "in any case" the research involved in their creation.

The RPR, however, advocates an even greater stepping up of military spending than that proposed by the UDF--to as much as 4.5 or even 5 percent, of the GNP. It considers it necessary, in particular, to sharply increase appropriations for the navy and air force. The party demands an extensive program for building nuclear submarines armed with nuclear missiles, bombers, missiles with multiple warheads and cruise missiles. It proposes developing work to create new types of weapons.

At the same time the Gaullists advocate a reduction in the length of military service, to which all the other parties object. The press suspects that this is simply a gesture designed to gain popularity among the voters in connection with the coming presidential election.

As for the Socialist Party, its Executive Bureau, which has advocated modernization of "retaliatory" weapons and spending "on scientific research and development of neutron weapon technology," has declared its opposition to their production and deployment. Under present conditions, the Socialist Party document says, this would lead to inevitable French participation in forward-border nuclear conflict, which contradicts the Socialists' course toward a deterrent strategy.

Debate over France's military doctrine continues. It is by no means only theoretical in nature.

Behind these arguments lies a struggle between the forces opposed to the arms race and for the continuation of an independent French policy and their opponents, who are striving to return the country to the NATO military organization and to subordinate it to the will and the diktat of U.S. imperialism.

U.S. CONCERN FOR CYPRUS SEEN AS 'SMOKESCREEN OF WORDS'

LD311548 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1900 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Dear listeners, the Cyprus press, our commentator writes, continues to comment on the U.S. President's report on the Cyprus problem submitted to Congress. He stressed in his report that the root causes of the Cyprus problem are deep (?and it could be solved) if the two communities were to undertake serious obligations in order to solve their disputes. As we can see, despite the load of his work the master of the White House does not let the Cyprus issue pass him by. At first sight one might see this as U.S. concern for the fate of Cyprus and its much-tried people. We believe that this is precisely the reaction the U.S. President's actions on the Cyprus issue were expected to have. This is, however, clearly a hypocritical stand whose main aim is to hide behind a smokescreen of words when the main interest of the United States lies in maintaining the present anomalous situation in Cyprus. The fact is that the present situation meets the military and political plans of the White House. The same thing is indicated by the U.S. attempts lately at covert and overt interference in the affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, which is at the moment going through one of its most acute crises.

The role of Trojan horse in the American policy in Cyprus is being undertaken increasingly more actively by England, which keeps its own military bases there. One should stress in this connection, our commentator continues, that these bases have always been the source of permanent strife and tension in the eastern part of the Mediterranean, hindering the quest for a peaceful and just solution of the Cyprus problem.

Following London's decision to allow the Pentagon to (?use) its Cyprus bases, the process of achieving a settlement of the situation in Cyprus became clearly complicated. As far back as 1974, under the pretext of clearing the Suez Canal of mines, the United States installed in the English bases on Cyprus Marine units, communications installations and technical specialists and it did this in violation of the agreements regarding the status quo of the bases. Not long after that, Washington went even further. It achieved the installation in these bases of its spy planes. Now already there is talk, as the Cyprus paper TA NEA writes, about creating at the Akrotiri Airbase one of the strongest centers of the American communications system. The Cyprus press does not rule out that the Pentagon has included this island in its military plans as a support point for the rapid deployment force, taking into account its convenient geographical and strategic position. For this reason it is difficult not to reach the conclusion that the United States has followed the path of openly drawing Cyprus into their plans for militarist preparations in the Mediterranean area. For naturally, Washington knows full well that the Republic of Cyprus implements a nonaligned policy and that its government and people seek the island's demilitarization, and this is very clearly mentioned in the special resolution of the National Assembly adopted on 22 July 1979. In spite of everything, the United States continues its neocolonialist policy towards Cyprus hypocritically disguising it as concern for a settlement of the Cyprus problem, our commentator concludes.

TURKISH VIOLENCE 'DIRECTED,' 'FINANCED' BY WEST

LD301140 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Ankara, July 30 (TASS)--During yesterday alone fifteen persons fell victim to the terrorist actions perpetrated in different provinces of Turkey. Extremists have kidnapped two policemen and the mayor of one of the towns in the Province of Mardin.

As was repeatedly stated by the Turkish press, the responsibility for the assassinations and various acts of violence in the country lies with the right-wing extremists and anarchists whose activities are directed and financed by American and other Western secret services.

In connection with the escalation of terror in Turkey a special interparty commission has been set up to examine questions pertaining to enactment of laws to step up the struggle against terrorism. Then these draft laws will be submitted for approval by the Turkish parliament.

During this year, according to local press reports, terrorists murdered more than 1,850 people, including well-known political and public figures, lawyers, and leaders of student organisations.

ISRAELI ACTION ON JERUSALEM CHALLENGES ARAB, WORLD PUBLIC

LD312212 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1501 GMT 31 Jul 80

["A Challenge to the World Public"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 31 July, (TASS)--TASS commentator Igor Bereznikovskiy writes:

The Israeli Knesset (parliament) adopted a law on Wednesday proclaiming Jerusalem as the "single and indivisible" capital of the Zionist state. The annexation of this city, which is sacred for Arabs and all Muslims and which was seized by Israel as a result of the aggression against the Arab countries in June 1967, was thereby "legitimized." Moreover, Israel Prime Minister Begin once again confirmed his intention to move his residence to the eastern, Arab part of Jerusalem.

Indeed, the cynicism of the ruling circles of Tel Aviv knows no bound. It is no accident that this new "law" was passed by the Knesset literally a few hours after the completion in New York of the seventh emergency special session of the UN General Assembly, which had adopted by an overwhelming majority, a resolution demanding the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the application of sanctions against the aggressor state.

The question arises: Why is Israel allowed to flout the resolutions of such an authoritative international organization as the United Nations? Why does it criminally strive to alter the demographic nature of Jerusalem, to distort its physical and cultural character, to wipe from the face of the earth all signs of the fact that historically and nationally East Jerusalem belongs to the Arabs where they have been living for more than thirteen centuries?

The answer is clear: The Israeli hawks would not be able to carry out their foul deeds unless they enjoyed the unlimited support of their patrons across the ocean, as well as the complicity of As-Sadat, who has betrayed the interests of the Arab peoples to please Israel and the United States. It is precisely Washington, along with the U.S. Zionist circles, making use of the Camp David deal for their ends, which is patently and secretly encouraging the expansionist strivings of the Israeli military, and urging Tel Aviv on to more new crimes against the Arabs.

By perfidiously violating the status of Jerusalem Begin and company have again thrown down a challenge to the Arab public and the public of the entire world.

KHOMEYNI BAN ON ANTI-AFGHAN ACTIVITY IN IRAN REPORTED

LD311734 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Beirut, 31 July, TASS--The Leader of the Iranian Revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni has taken a decision to revise his attitude to anti-Afghan organisations operating on the Iranian territory, reports the Lebanese newspaper ASH-SHA'B with reference to well-informed political circles in Tehran. The testimony of this, the newspaper writes, is the fact that Khomeyni placed a ban on activities in Iran of the Afghan anti-government groupings, known as Jami 'at-z Eslami. Ayatollah Khoneyni made this step, the newspaper stresses, after it became known that that and other anti-Afghan organisations maintain close contacts with special services of the United States, Israel and Egypt, and are used by them for actions directed against the Islamic regime in Iran. The newspaper also points out that the Jami 'at-z Eslami, Harakat-e Eslami, Hezb-e Eslami and other anti-Afghan groupings are the channel for arms and money supplies for Iranian separatist movements and extremist organisations with the help of which the above-mentioned special services provoke disorders in various provinces of Iran and carry out terroristic and subversive actions.

Ayatollah Khomeyni, stresses ASH-SHA'B, ordered that a broad investigation be carried out into activities of anti-Afghan organisations staying in Iran.

Tehran, 31 July, TASS--A group of smugglers linked with an international gang of drug traffickers, including two members of anti-Afghan organisations, have been arrested in Iran. A huge batch of heroin and gold was discovered on them when they were searched. The gang sent drugs from Mashhad to Tehran and then to Italy and the FRG.

Arrests of a number of leaders and active members of the anti-Afghan Jami'at-e Eslami organisation are known to have been carried out after the decision of the Iranian authorities to ban the activities of that organisation on the territory of Iran. The investigation has shown that the members of the organisation were engaged in smuggling vast quantities of firearms and drugs, were closely linked with the CIA of the United States and carried out activities directed against the regime existing in Iran.

TEHRAN PAPERS CITED ON SHAH'S DEATH, HOSTAGES

LD312054 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 31, TASS--The investigation into cases of persons accused of participation in the recent anti-government conspiracy is under way here. In accordance with the sentences which were given another 11 conspirators were executed this morning. A total number of those executed on charges of attempting to overthrow the existing system thus reached 36. Radio Tehran today announced the execution of the former chief of the Shah's SAVAK secret police in the market of the Iranian capital.

The Iranian press continues commenting on the death of the former shah, pointing to the involvement of American special services in that. If American politicians believed that by doing away with the shah, they would thus do away with Iran's demands to the United States, they made a big blunder, writes the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI. The death of the shah by no means affects the determination of Iran to put to trial and to punish the American spies. The newspaper urges the American administration to display common sense--to return to the Iranian people the wealth plundered by the shah, to end economic boycott, the conspiratory and subversive activities against the Iranian revolution.

On its part, the newspaper KEYHAN points out that the fate of the former shah should serve as a lesson for all dictators and exploiters. After decades of dictatorial rule the deposed shah died in a foreign land and the incalculable wealth, plundered by him by impoverishing the Iranian people, couldn't help him.

IRANIAN STUDENTS ISSUE STATEMENT ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD312055 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 31, TASS--The Moslem students, still holding the American hostages in various Iranian cities, today have published a statement, saying: We regard ourselves in a state of war with the U.S. Government. All the American conspiracies and schemes, targeted against Iran since the time of the Iranian revolution and the seizure of the American spies, the abortive military venture by Washington to release the hostages, the abortive coup, subversions, bomb explosions, as well as the recent death of the former shah, will not change the position of Iran in its relations with the United States. The Moslem students, followers of Imam, will continue their struggle against the United States till its complete defeat in this region.

SOVIET, U.S. ATTITUDES ON IRAN DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSED

TA312014 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, it seems that there are certain individuals on the other side of the ocean who want, by taking advantage of the death of the deposed shah, to deprive the Iranian people of the wealth which the deposed shah stole and to intensify the scope of interference in Iran's internal affairs. The present propaganda of the United States against Iran, which is full of lies and slanders and all kinds of false and malicious accusations, pursues this aim. The attempt to strain relations between Iran and its neighbors, and in the first instance between Iran and the Soviet Union--which resolutely supports the Iranian revolution--does not occupy last place in the list of the [word indistinct] of such propaganda.

It is completely natural that the enemies of the Iranian revolution have adopted such a policy, for the Soviet Union is Iran's benevolent back-bone ['aqabgah] and consequently imperialism is not able to impose a complete blockade on Iran. Therefore, it seems very odd that Iran's mass media occasionally repeat the baseless and far from true allegation of the imperialists against the Soviet Union, and thus play the role of those sitting at the foot of the pulpit. For example on 27 July Tehran Radio, properly and justly, said that the deposed shah had plundered the wealth of the country and at the same time he [word indistinct] the treasuries of the United States, Britain and other countries with the money which he used to steal from the pockets of the Iranian people. However, how can one understand the allegation of Tehran Radio when it also mentioned the name of the Soviet Union in the rank of these countries. The question arising here is what connection does the Soviet Union have with this problem? And to whom did this absurd and meaningless thought occur?

All are aware that the only wealth which used to be exported from Iran to the Soviet Union was gas and all are also aware that the Soviet Union has fully paid for this gas. Moreover, the money which Iran used to receive from this was utilized for productive purposes in Iran. For example, by utilizing this money the Esfahan steel complex and a number of other money-making productive units--which have immense, vital importance for Iran's economy--have been constructed in Iran. It should be noted that formerly this gas used to burn uselessly and Iran did not gain any profit from it. The Soviet Union assisted Iran so that the gas flares, which used to burn uselessly, were extinguished and so that gas was transformed into a source of income for Iran itself, not for the Soviet Union. A person must have no knowledge of the most basic principles of political courtesy and etiquette--so even though he is aware of this fact--to put the Soviet Union on the same level with the United States, which actually not only used to plunder Iran's wealth but now it also endeavors to freeze and seize Iran's assets in U.S. banks.

These days a very strange and completely meaningless report was also published in ETTELA'AT which noted the remarks of Mohammadi Reyshahri, the religious judge, who claims that allegedly the recent U.S. plot to overthrow the present Iranian regime had been prepared with the knowledge and agreement of the great powers, including the Soviet Union. It is worthwhile finding out where Mohammadi Reyshahri received this strange and odd information. Perhaps first hand from the U.S. CIA, which had prepared the preliminaries for this plot? Let those who have published this barefaced lie answer.

However, we think that every Iranian is well aware that the Soviet Union has severely condemned this plot and declared its strong support for Iran. It is obvious to all that in connection with the Iranian events one should speak not of the agreement of the Soviet Union and the United States, but of the diametrically opposed attitude of these two countries toward these events. The fact is that the United States is opposed to the Iranian revolution while the Soviet Union supports it.

BAKDASH OF SYRIA COMMENTS ON CAMP DAVID

LD311826 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Statement made in Moscow by Khalid Bakdash, secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee-date not given--recorded]

[Text] I am pleased and honored to attend this great international festival which has been very successful despite the attempts made by the leaders of the international colonialist community, led by U.S. colonialism, to obstruct these festivities which indicate, as one can clearly see, progressive mankind's aspiration for peace and friendship among peoples. The staging of this great festival in the Soviet capital, the capital city of the first socialist country, will have great reaction in Syria and in the Arab world, where the Arab peoples are struggling against the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plans aimed at enslaving the humiliating the Arab peoples. All in the Arab East have seen the light. We have seen that the Camp David deal is not a step leading to peace, but a step toward worsening the situation in our region.

What are the results of the Camp David deal? It aims at perpeturating the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories which were occupied in 1967. The Camp David agreement wants to deprive the Palestinian people of their right to self-determination and to establish their own independent nationalist state; it wants to totally liquidate the Palestinian issue under the guise of so-called self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza. The agreement aims at transforming Egypt, as we can now clearly see, into a U.S. colony and military base.

The Arab peoples cannot accept this. They are seriously and actively struggling against these plans. Naturally I am pleased, as a Syrian citizen and a Syrian communist, to see that Syria--its people, army, regime, and its nationalist progressive front--is playing an important key role in this great Arab battle against colonialism, Zionism and reaction. U.S. colonialism will not succeed in deceiving the Arab peoples under the guise of defending Islam. The Arab peoples, the Arab masses, feel great sympathy toward the Afghan and Iranian revolutions. With all their hearts, the Arab peoples are grateful to the Soviet Union for helping the brave Afghan people who have courageously staged their democratic revolution.

We are now living in an era in which there is a clear distinction between hostility to communism or hostility to the Soviet Union, and real patriotism. No one can be a real patriot and at the same time anti-communist and anti-Soviet. These matters were approved by the recently-held fifth congress of our Syrian Communist Party. Our congress laid down a program of action, the most important feature of which is the struggle so that Syria will continue with this liberation-seeking patriotic policy. This requires, first and foremost, the deepening, consolidation and development of ties of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Arab Syria. This requires, as our congress resolved, the widening of dependence on the masses and ensuring democracy for the benefit of all progressive patriotic forces and the fulfil ent of the masses' demands against the parasite bourgeoisie which is plundering both the people and the state.

We, the Syrian communists, and all progressive patriots in Syria, are deeply grateful to the Soviet Union and all the Soviet peoples for helping us to repulse the Israeli-colonialist aggression, and for helping us in the economic, political, military and cultural fields. The name of the Soviet Union is written with letters of gratitude on the heart of every sincere Arab patriot. We wish the great Soviet people who are preparing, as Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said, for their 27th congress, more and more success in building a communist society in marching forward in the defense of peace and for the realization of the Soviet people's aim of establishing peace and friendship among peoples, thus enabling mankind to avoid the catastrophic results of a destructive nuclear war.

ETHIOPIAN SPOKESMAN CITED ON RECALL OF U.S. AMBASSADOR

LD311526 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 31, TASS--The former United States ambassador to Ethiopia, Fred Chapin, who had been recalled from the country at the request of the Ethiopian Government, "was conducting a systematic campaign against Ethiopia and its revolution", a spokesman of the country's Foreign Ministry said here.

The United States administration had been informed in advance of this through diplomatic channels. That is why the position of the United States Department of State, which widely distributed a report on the recall of the ambassador without mentioning the real causes of this step by the Ethiopian Government, is deliberately provocative, he emphasised.

The main cause of the friction between the two countries, the statement points out, are the continuing attempts by the United States to intervene in the internal affairs of Ethiopia and also its mounting provocative military presence in the Indian Ocean, which contradicts resolutions passed by the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and the nonaligned movement on the conversion of that region into a peace zone.

Dwelling on the State Department's fabrications concerning alleged "violation of human rights" in Ethiopia, the Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out that it was precisely the United States, which unconditionally supported the former feudal-monarchistic regime in the country and its savage methods of exploitation and violence. The Ethiopian revolution, which is fighting for social and economic progress, granted all democratic rights to the working people. The country did not need ethical lessons from the United States administration, which is openly and flagrantly flouting the rights of whole peoples and inflicting endless suffering upon them.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out that the activity of the former United States ambassador in Addis Ababa inflicted tremendous damage on Ethiopian-American relations and ran counter to the legislation of the country of his residence. Fred Chapin not only conducted a deliberate campaign against Ethiopia in the diplomatic corps, but also tried to discredit the Ethiopian Government's calls to other countries for aid to the drought-stricken population, and distributed subversive literature in the embassies of other countries.

Ethiopia is absolutely convinced, the statement emphasises, that the relations between Ethiopia and the United States could have deteriorated to full severance if Fred Chapin had remained on his post. His recall, therefore, should be regarded precisely this way and not on any plea convenient for the American administration.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN CULTURE MINISTER

LD301451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings in Moscow"]

[Excerpt] On 22 July P.N. Demichev received Shewayeh Tesfaye, socialist Ethiopia's minister of culture and sports.

In the friendly conversation which was held questions of cultural cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia were broached.

N. Taye, Socialist Ethiopia's ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES NIGERIAN ENVOY OLAITAN

LD301325 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador's Reception"]

[Text] On 25 July V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received J.G.O. Olaitan, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, in the Kremlin and had talks with him in a friendly atmosphere.

ILICHEV RECEIVES ZIMBABWE YOUTH MINISTER

LD281531 Moscow IZVESTIYA Russian 25 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] On 23 July USSR Deputy Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev received I. Nhongo, Zimbabwe minister for youth, sports and recreation.

A warm and friendly conversation took place on questions of mutual interest.

U.S. TROOP BUILDUP OFF EAST AFRICA SCORED

LD310948 Moscow in Swahili to East Africa 1730 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE has reported that U.S. warships with 8,000 commandos on board are in east African waters. The U.S. Department of Defense has said that it is its intention to carry out military maneuvers in the ocean areas near to the port of Mombasa.

Out news analyst Georgiy Tanov has written that this intrusive plan is a clear sign of provocation. Moreover this plan confirms [word indistinct] disturbing to the peoples of east Africa that work has begun on gathering in the Indian Ocean the forces of the U.S. group allegedly referred to as the "quick-reaction corps." [Word indistinct] to oppose Iran or other oil-producing countries in this part of the world, as it is clear from the statement of the U.S. Department of Defense this will be the first maneuvers by commandos in African waters.

On the Island of Diego Garcia [passage indistinct]. The United States proudly claims itself to be the most powerful nation a nation that follows absolutely just politics, a nation that wants to help [word indistinct], a nation of the finest democracy. [passage indistinct]

Even in the 1960's [words indistinct] plans of the U.S. Department of Defense and NATO were directed at starting permanent U.S. bases on African territory. Even at that time there were military relations between the United States and South Africa. Later the plan included Israel, and it has now been extended to Egypt and Pakistan. In the old days Washington would send its weapons and experts to countries that were (?following it) but nowadays it sends its own troops straight to those countries to achieve its high objectives.

The truth is that there is now a danger that the countries lying to the northwest of the Indian Ocean are (?open) to invasion. It is now clear that African and Asian countries, and especially those near the Indian Ocean, can no longer remain calm in the face of the threats and provocations of the war-mongering U.S. leaders. [passage indistinct]

PRAVDA HITS 'MORBID ATTRACTION' FOR 'PRESOCIALIST NATIONAL FACTORS'

LD311349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 80 pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences A. Dashdamirov under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Ideological-Moral Ties of International Unity"]

[Text] Baku--1. The Soviet people are the first social and international community of people in history to have been formed on the soil of socialism. The economic, social and political life of our country's nations and ethnic groups is developing on the basis of single revolutionary ideals, socialist principles, norms of morality and way of life. "The cohesion and unity of society is a unique achievement of socialism," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at his meeting with voters on 22 February 1980. "Our priceless, insurmountable force."

The ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of communist morality, which have become part of the people's flesh and blood, are the unshakable foundation of the Soviet people's firm spiritual kinship. K. Marx once wrote that the ideas which sway our thinking and dominate our convictions and to which reason rivets our conscience "are bonds from which we cannot break loose without tearing our hearts asunder" (K. Marx and F. Engels, Collected Works, Vol 1 p 118). In taking possession of the masses' consciousness, revolutionary ideas exert tremendous influence on mutual relations between working people and on their cohesiveness.

The rule of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism in the public consciousness and the victory of the new morality in the Soviet people's way of life and morals has been expressed in particular in the formation and development of their internationalist awareness and self-awareness. These ideas themselves and their influence comprise an enormous ideological and moral potential of our society--one of the main sources of the Soviet people's victory in communist building. And that is why the maximum realization of this potential and its skillful use in further improving social relations, including national relations, and in consolidating the Soviet people's unity are so important.

Communist morality is international in essence. Dictating the moral laws of equal, comradely mutual relations--laws which are the same for all working people irrespective of nationality--it plays a tremendous cementing role in the life of the multinational Soviet society. The consolidating significance of communist morality was specially noted by V.I. Lenin: "Morality is what serves to destroy the old exploiter society and unite all working people around the proletariat which is creating a new society of communists" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 41, p 311).

Asserting itself under the influence of objective factors in social life and pervading all cells of our multinational society, the new morality strengthens the people's ideological cohesion and enhances the international features of Soviet people's spiritual complexion. That is why the struggle for the undivided, definitive triumph of communist morality is of enormous sociopolitical significance and why moral education serves as a powerful instrument for further consolidating the developed socialist society's unity.

The social and moral values of socialism are the common international possession of all our people. [paragraph continues]

These values are collectivism, class solidarity with the fraternal countries' peoples and with fighters for democracy and all-round social progress throughout the world, proletarian internationalism, the friendship and fraternity of the USSR peoples, patriotism, the Soviet person's sense of nationwide pride, socialist humanism, the ability to subordinate personal to public interests, historical optimism, confidence in the triumph of the ideas of communism, love of work, truthfulness, and sincerity.

Ardent interest in the affairs of society and the state--a quality of the Soviet people's ideological and moral countenance inconceivable under the exploiter system--has become characteristic of millions of urban and rural workers of all nationalities. Socialism has formed in them an awareness and sense of being the country's masters, rejoicing in its strength and prosperity, inplacable toward shortcomings, wholeheartedly devoted to the ideals of the Communist Party and living by the joys and concerns of our great motherland.

In turn the ideology and social practice of socialist internationalism are an important factor in the further consolidation of the Soviet people's moral and political unity. Internationalist ideology, an internationalist approach to the solution of political, economic and sociocultural problems, and the lofty moral import of the CPSU's internationalist foreign policy intensify the USSR peoples' spiritual link and accelerate the assimilation of the universally significant achievements of one people's culture by others and thus overall spiritual progress. Internationalism gives the most precise criterion--in the class and scientific respect--for the attentive, careful selection of everything valuable, progressive and promising in the culture and spiritual heritage of the fraternal peoples and for the synthesis of these values in the common treasury of socialist culture.

The principles of internationalism of themselves have tremendous moral content. Solidarity, equal rights and peoples' equality irrespective of race or nationality, love for their multinational motherland and the peoples of the fraternal socialist community countries, international responsibility, respect for national feelings and features, tact on questions of national mutual relations--these are the essential demands of socialist internationalism. Coordinating with them most important moral, social and political ideals of communism, internationalism acts as an indicator of the spiritual progress and the moral and political maturity of socialist society and all its classes and groups, nations and ethnic groups and also, naturally, of the socialist individual.

2. When we speak of socialist internationalism as a criterion of the socialist maturity of the individual, collective, or larger community of people, it is a case not only and not so much of quantitative indicators. The assertion of the ideas and principles of socialist internationalism in people's consciousness, the acquisition of the habits of proper behavior cannot be presented merely as a process of the gradual accumulation of these elements. In reality the tempestuous, vigorous process of raising people's world outlook, mentality and morality to a new, higher level is underway--a process not without its conflicts, a process which is one of excluding and overcoming everything stagnant, archaic and alien to communist ideals and the peoples' Leninist friendship, a process of surmounting any vestiges of bourgeois nationalism, any ideas or feelings of national narrow-mindedness or national exclusiveness. This is the great constructive sociopolitical force or proletarian socialist internationalism which inspires people to rise to the peaks of truly universally human, communist culture.

There is no need to prove that under the conditions of developed socialism the objective causes for the manifestation of nationalist views and feelings are eliminated--everyone knows that. At the same time the contradictions of complex, changeable reality, the lag of consciousness behind social being, and the conservative nature of individual aspects of national self-awareness can sometimes promote the conversation of some vestiges of nationalism. Distorted, unscientific, ethnocentric assessments of history and the achievements of one's own and other peoples--assessments implanted over centuries--and the ideas and mentality of national exclusiveness and alienation strenuously cultivated by the exploiter classes can sometimes appear even now--mostly in the ordinary consciousness, which has a great force of inertia.

These vestiges may tell in the principles, tastes and behavior of individual people, in their desire to communicate only with a representative of their own nation or ethnic group, in their preferential treatment of them, in a position of false "local patriotism" accompanied by a lack of understanding or an ignorance of the decisive role of the USSR peoples' friendship and mutual aid in the achievements of their nation or ethnic group. The morbid attraction displayed by individual figures of culture for archaism and the exaggeration of the significance of presocialist national factors is also still encountered.

It is notable that such phenomena as a rule accompany and intermingle with other antipodes of communist morality. And its people who are poorly trained theoretically, insufficiently tempered ideologically, morally unstable and spiritually immature who are usually the bearers of vestiges of national exclusiveness, narrow-mindedness and localistic tendencies. The tendency toward national aloofness is accompanied by an arrogant, nihilistic attitude toward the traditions, culture and dignity of other peoples.

How alien this is to the spirit of socialist internationalism, expressing the objective demands of the nations' all-round rapprochement on the basis of their equality, mutual respect, solicitude toward cultural achievements, and a rapprochement leading to the flourishing and mutual enrichment of nations and to the augmentation of general human values! Truly national interests in our time are inconceivable without international cohesion, without friendship and comradely cooperation among the peoples struggling for all-round social and cultural progress, for socialism and communism. That is why the unity of socialist patriotism and internationalism may rightly be regarded as one of the main indicators of the social and moral maturity of working people of all nationalities.

Hence there is clearly an urgent need to step up attention to the social and moral aspects of internationalist and patriotic education. It is necessary to form still more actively in the Soviet people immunity to the vestiges of nationalist mentality and to the influence of bourgeois-nationalist propaganda and implacability toward these plagues of the private ownership system which partly persists, artifically stoking hostility among working people. The "kinship" of nationalism and other phenomena alien to the nature of socialism sets the task of organizing struggle against them in a comprehensive manner. The ability to distinguish strictly between the national and the nationalists, to make out true patriotism from imitations and form national egotism is an important condition of the effectiveness in this work, which centers on the elaboration of a class-based approach to the phenomena of national life and internation [mezhnatsionalnyye] relations.

The effectiveness of the working people's internationalist education is largely conditioned by the state of the moral and mental climate at all levels of our society. The experience of the party organizations' ideological and political education work shows that the healthy atmosphere established in our society actively promotes success in the struggle against antipodes of the socialist way of life and against petit-bourgeois mentality. [paragraph continues]

And the results of this work are perfectly natural: The population's political culture is increasing, and more favorable conditions are being created for forming an ideologically convcined, civically mature individual loyal to the ideas of internationalsim and the Soviet person's patriotic duty.

The improvement of the system of working people's internationalist and patriotic education is promoted by improvement in the general standard and effectiveness of ideological work and activation of the role of ideological and moral factors in the solution of economic, sociopolitical and cutlural and ideological tasks.

Attention to the moral aspects of this work and intensification of coordination between moral and internationalist education are essential conditions for asserting internationalism as an important criterion of every workers' ideological and moral maturity.

Under the conditions of the free development and all-round flourishing of the USSR's nations and ethnic groups, when the peoples' friendship, cooperation and mutual aid are a reality of our way of life and a powerful incentive to the progress of all Soviet society, nationalist vestiges in any form or manifestation have no justification. An implacable, uncompromising attitude to them is one of the essential elements of activity in internationalist and patriotic education.

3. The assertion of the consciousness of international community expressing the Soviet people's profound and all-round unity is a complex process. It reflects and accompanies the objectively occurring socioeconomic, sociopolitical and cultural integraton of the fraternal peoples marching along a single path--the path of communist building--toward communism.

The Soviet people's international sconsciouness and self-awareness are the result of the irreversible processes of the rapprochement of socialist nations and nationalities and the consistent efforts of the Communist Party as a result of which general Soviet, nationwide features are being rooted increasingly firmly in our people's social, political and spiritual life, in working and daily living conditions, in their behavior and principles and in the direction their values take, as are the individual's common feelings of belonging to the Soviet people, and so the Soviet person's nationwide pride.

All this attests that the national awaresnss of all the Soviet Union's peoples has been enriched with international content and that the horizons of this awarensss have greatly expanded. The national self-awareness of the fraternal USSR peoples harmoniously combine patriotic and internationalist ideals and traditions developed and enriched during socialist and communist building.

It should be admitted that the problems of forming and developing the Soviet people's spiritual community and common general Soviet awarensss and self-awaresss internationalist in spirit, nature and content--have been inadequately developed theoretically, although as a whole questions of establishing strengthening and deveoping the new historial community of people are being studied intensively and thoroughly. Yet the need for deeper study of the spiritual and ideological and sociopsychological aspects of internation communication and collaboration and the formation of international awareness and self-awareness has obviously become urgent. And in our view the main task here is all-round revelation of the role of socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism as one of the ideological-politcal and moral foundations of the Soviet people's indissoluble alliance--not only sociopolitcal but also spiritual. [paragraph continues]

Particularly topical too is the study of the process, ways and forms of turning the ideology of internationalism and Soviet patriotism into the dominant element in the awareness, mentality and morality of all members of the developed socialist society, irrespective of their nationality. A knowledge of the natural laws and specific mechanisms of the formation, development and consolidation of the awareness of the new social and international community that is the Soviet people arms society with rich new opportunities and means for further strengthening its unity.

The entire course of the establishment, consolidation and development of the Soviet people is at the same time the process of the assertion of the new man, in whom internationalist qualities are combined harmoniously with the best features of the national character developed over the course of history. The natural processes of the internationalization of social life lead to the formation of new relations between the individual and society which are international in essence.

In turn the assertion and further improvement of the new historical type of individual--the builder of communism--are exerting increasingly significant influence on the development of a new historical community, promoting the consolidation of the Soviet people's unity and cohesion and the intensification and deepening of internal international mutual relations. The Soviet person is characterized by an active life stance--boundless devotion to the socialist motherland that is the same for all our fellow countrymen, and the readiness and ability to struggle consistently and vigorously for the implementation of communist ideals in work and daily life, in social and private life. This position helps to strengthen the peoples' fraternity and the internationalist sociopsychological atmosphere in all republics and in every labor collective.

A high awareness of international and patriotic responsibility, the desire to implement internationalist ideals in the practice of international relations and the consistent implementation of the norms of communist morality in the sphere of national relations constitute an important guarantee of the Soviet people's firm unity. In reflecting the combination of Marxist-Leninist ideological fiber with lofty civic feelings and communist convictions with the will and ability to work for the motherland's benefit, the active life stance of the builder of communism--patriot and internationalist--acts as a powerful reserve for accelerating the Soviet people's social progress and for their even closer international cohesion.

BAKU GORKOM PLENUM CRITICIZES PARTY, SOVIET SHORTCOMINGS

LD311457 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 22 Jul 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "A Worthy Greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress: Baku Gorkom Plenum"]

[Excerpts] A routine plenum of the Baku Gorkom discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and the tasks of the Baku city party organization in giving a worthy greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress, and implementing the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress and comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions on further improving work in selecting, placing and educating leading cadres and strengthening party and state discipline.

A report was delivered by A. G. Kerimov, first secretary of the Baku Gorkom.

The Baku city party organization is persistently and consistently implementing measures, formulated by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum held in August 1969, on improving the leadership of economic and cultural building, on firmly establishing the Leninist principles of cadre policy, on observing party and state discipline with the utmost strictness, and on waging an uncompromising struggle against negative phenomena for the creation in the republic of a healthy moral-psychological atmosphere.

At the same time, the report noted, there are considerable shortcomings and omissions in the activity of certain party organizations. Not always are people with sufficient training, competence and initiative promoted to leading work. Occasions where an amoral, mercenary person is found in the leadership give rise to particular anxiety. Such extraordinary incidents, the plenum stressed, are only possible because certain party organizations have developed criticism and self-criticism only poorly and violate the principles of party democracy, and the corresponding party raykoms do not notice this and do not monitor the work of the party organization properly. These facts are also a lesson to the gorkom, particularly its organizational, industry and transport sectors.

A study of the work with cadres in Soviet organs has shown that there are considerable shortcomings in this sphere too, in particular in the Baku Gorispolkom many posts for leaders of important areas of soviet work have remained unfilled for a long time. As a consequence of the violations of the party principles of the selection of cadres, incidents where unworthy people who have compromised themselves are appointed to work in the system of local soviets continue to occurr. This is particularly typical of local soviet ispolkom housing organs. Unfortunately, the shortcomings, noted back in 1975 in the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution "On Cases of Blatant Violation of Housing Legislation in Baku" have still not been fully eliminated.

Analyzing the state of affairs in the industrial production sphere, the plenum participants spoke of the great reserves and unutilized industrial potential of Baku. The 5-year plan targets for the growth of labor productivity are not being met. The oilmen are not coping with the plan. The situation in the oil refining industry gives rise to serious anxiety. A comprehensive output quality control system is being introduced too slowly in the city's enterprises. Some 24 enterprises have failed to fulfill the plan for the first 6 months in terms of total production volume, and 21 enterprises in terms of sales.

Particular anxiety, the plenum participants noted, is caused by the failure by many enterprises to fulfill the targets in terms of the products list and the failure by them to meet contract deliveries.

AZERBAIJAN, GEORGIAN PAPERS REPORT REPRIMANDS OF OFFICIALS

LD310917 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 5 July 1980 carries on pages 2-3 a 3,700-word unattributed report entitled "At the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee" and citing a Central Committee resolution on progress in implementing the 1 September 1977 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Raise the Efficiency of the Utilization of Agricultural Machinery, To Improve Its Maintenance and To Ensure that Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes Are Staffed With Stable Machine Operator Cadres."

While noting that a certain amount has been done to implement the 1977 resolution, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee explains that the improvement in the efficiency of the utilization of agricultural machinery, the development of repair bases and the supply of machine operators cadres to farms "still does not meet the requirements of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) and November (1979) Plenums." There are "serious shortcomings" in the supply of spare parts and other equipment to agriculture. In this connection the report records reprimands for various officials, as follows:

"The Azerbaijan SSR Agriculture Minister Comrade M.G. Askerov; Comrade I.Sh. Shamiyev, chairman of the Azplodoovoshchprom association, and Comrade Yu. K. Rzayev, chairman of the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemarking, are reprimanded for the lack of discipline displayed by them in implementing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution and for failing to meet the deadlines established for the construction of repair ships, oil-storage facilities, garages and sheds and machinery-storage areas on the farms under their jurisdiction."

"Comrade T. Sh. Safaraliyev, minister of industrial construction, and Comrade D.M. Asanov, minister of rural construction, have received a strict warning for failure to meet targets for the construction of specialized workshops for the repair of tractors and cotton-harvesting units and for the unsatisfactory organization of the construction of the motor vehicle repair plant in Stepanakert. Acknowledgment has been made of statements by Comrades T. Safaraliyev and D. Asanov that the motor vehicle repair plant in Stepanakert will be commissioned in the fourth quarter of 1981; the specialized T-4A tractor repair shop in Zhdanovskiy Rayon in 1981; the T-54V tractor repair shop in Agdamskiy Rayon and motor vehicle service stations in Imishlinskiy and Askeranskiy Rayons in the fourth quarter of 1980, and the specialized workshop for the repair of cotton-harvesting units in Bardinskiy Rayon in the third quarter of this year."

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 5 July 1980 front-pages a 1,1000-GRUZINFORM report entitled "At the Georgian CP Central Committee: From Lack of Control to Crime," on a Georgian CP Central Committee resolution concerning the "grossest violations" in the activity of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Agriculture's Science and Production Association for Beekeeping. According to the report the association's scientific research work is not being conducted in a purposeful manner and no practical use can be found for its results. Certain employees of the association have been embezzling state funds over a number of years and its primary party organization is not doing a satisfactory job of monitoring the activity of the administration, resolving cadre issues and guiding the work of the trade union and Komsomol organizations. The report records the reprimanding and dismissal of various officials in this connection, as follows:

"For the failure of scientific and production work and for the creation of conditions conducive to the embezzlement of state property on a particularly large scale the Georgian CP Central Committee has removed D. Oboladze, general director of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Agriculture's Republic Science and Production Association for Beekeeping, from his post and has expelled him from the ranks of the CPSU.

"For poor leadership of the activity of the Science and Production Association for Beekeeping and for an unsatisfactory standard of scientific research work on questions of beekeeping. A. Kozmanishvili and Z. Dzhinchardze, respectively, first and deputy ministers of agriculture, have been reprimanded.

"Kalininskiy Party Raykom has been instructed to examine the question of the party liability of K. Kapanadze, secretary of the primary party organization, and M. Mateshvili and No. Mshvidobadze, deputy general directors of the association.

"The Georgian SSR Ministry of Agriculture Collegium has relieved M. Mateshvili and N. Mshvidobadze of their duties as deputy general directors of the republic's science and production association for beekeeping, has imposed penalities on several of the ministry's employees and has outlined measures for correcting the situation which has arisen in the association."

BREZHNEV, OTHER LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF GEORGIAN ARTIST

LD311157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 80 p 4

[Obituary of "Vladimir (Lado) Davidovich Gudiashvili"]

[Excerpts] Soviet figurative art has suffered a severe loss. Prof Vladimir (Lado) Davidovich Gudiashvili, the outstanding artist, Hero of Socialist Labor, People's Artist of the USSR and holder of the Georgian SSR State Prize, has died at the age of 84.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, M.A. Suslov, K.W. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, P.G. Gilashvili, Z.A. Pataridze, V.F. Shauro, G.G. Abashidze, D.A. Aleksidze, Yu. Ya. Barabash, M.I. Berdzenishvili, A.M. Gritsay, N.Sh. Dzhanberidze, U.M. Dzhaparidze, G.N. Yenukidze, B.Ye. Yefimov, G.A. Ivanov, Yu. K. Korolev, P.N. Krylov, M.V. Kupriyanov, D.A. Nalbandyan, G.Sh. Ordzhonikidze, M.V. Pashkov, N.A. Ponomarev, T.T. Salakhov, N.A. Sokolov, D.V. Taktakishvili, S.P. Tkachev, N.V. Tomskiy, Z.P. Tumanova, D.A. Shmarinov.

ESTONIAN EDUCATION MINISTER RETIRES, REPLACEMENT NAMED.

LD311023 [Editorial Report] Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian on 23 July 1980 front-pages an Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 22 July appointing Elza Robertovna Grechkina Estonian minister of education and a "chronicle" report stating that the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Ferdinand Mikhklevich Eysen of his duties as minister of education on his retirement.

PUBLICATION OF NEW BOOK BY ROMANOV REPORTED

LD011002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] The Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House has issued a book "Izbrannyye Rechi I Stati" [Selected Speeches and Articles] by Romanov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, embracing the period from March, 1971 to February, 1980. The material in the collection, a PRAVDA editorial article writes today, allows one to judge the great, multifaceted and purposeful work of the combat unit of the CPSU--the communists of Leningrad and oblast--over the past decade when the party headed the efforts of the working people of city and countryside to fulfil the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and the majestic social and economic programs worked out by those congresses.

The central theme of the book, PRAVDA stresses, is the party management of the economy, the concern for the tireless strengthening of this foundation of our social development, the organization of the struggle of the masses for raising labor productivity, the efficiency of production and the quality of work in all sections.

'PROPER PRECAUTIONS' PERMIT 'ABSOLUTE SAFETY' IN NUCLEAR POWER

LD310851 Moscow SOTISIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Jul 80 p 2

[TASS correspondent report: "Nuclear Power Stations and Human Health"]

[Text] Nuclear power stations in our country are competing increasingly with other types of energy installations. In a talk with a TASS correspondent, USSR Deputy Minister of Power and Electrification F.Ya. Ovchinnikov noted that in 1981-1985, emphasis will be placed on the preferential development of nuclear power in the European part of the USSR. Over this period the increase in AES capacities will almost double compared with the 5-year plan now ending.

There are now 23 nuclear power units in operation. The task has been set of rapidly installing AES's of up to 6 million kilowatts capacity, with power units producing up to 1.5 million kilowatts each. In constructing the new stations account will be taken not only of the experience accumulated over more than 25 years in this sphere but also of the solution of a number of long-term tasks. This applies to new reactor developments, the problems of further concentrating the capacity of individual units and AES's as a whole, and also environmental conservation.

The question of the safety of nuclear power is now being discussed in the press of several capitalist countries, F.Ya. Ovchinikov said. Soviet specialists believe that this racket around the nuclear power station construction program is due not so much to the danger of radioactive pollution as to the policy of the major oil monopolies, which are afraid that competition from the rapidly progressing nuclear power industry will lead to a reduction of their revenues.

In the Soviet Union, from the commissioning of the first nuclear reactor right up to the present, there has not been a single instance of disruption in normal AES operation which has adversely affected the health of servicing personnel or the population or caused water, land or atmospheric pollution. It may be asserted that taking proper precautionary measures guarantees the possibility of absolutely safe development of nuclear power.

AES's using water-cooled reactors will be the most widespread in the USSR in the next 10-15 years. Safety systems at stations of this type envisage that, even if the main pipeline with radioactive water circulating in it breaks, neither people nor the environment will suffer.

The point is that, if such a large-scale accident nonetheless did happen its statistical probability is one instance every million years. Then, first, the reactor core emergency cooling system would start to operate (in all, three such autonomous systems are stipulated; U.S. nuclear power stations have two). Second, even if all three of these systems failed, radioactive fallout would be trapped by the protective casing surrounding the premises containing the reactor. This casing, more than 1 meter thick and made of special concrete, is designed for just such retention purposes. It is perfectly obvious that these technical precautions make such an AES safe in practice.

The question of safe burial of radioactive waste is an extraordinarily serious one. In recent years, considerable experience in concentrating and storing the by-products of nuclear fission has been accumulated in our country. This complex task has a reliable engineering solution which rules out a dangerous influence on human health and on the environment.

PROGRESS OF 10TH FIVE-YEAR PLAN REPORTED

LD011036 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 1 Aug 80

["10th Five Year Plan on the Home Straight"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 1, TASS--Figures for the past half year are fairly impressive, especially when compared with the economic situation on a global scale. Industrial production went up 4.2 per cent, mainly through increased productivity (up 3.2 per cent), writes MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION.

In agriculture, the cattle population grew markedly despite a bad winter. State and collective farms met the spring sowing quotas, expanding areas sown to food, and technical and fodder staples like wheat, rice, corn, etc. More crops were sown on irrigated and reclaimed land.

There have been marked improvements in transportation and construction and assembly work, with transport cargo turnover up eight per cent.

Among the newly built industrial projects are the world's biggest power unit, the 600,000 kw unit using a fast neutron reactor which is now in operation at the Beloyarsk nuclear plant, and the first 500,000 kw turbine at the Ekibastuz-1 power station. Another important project is the country's biggest steel cold-rolling shop, which has been put into service at the Novolipetsk iron-and-steel works.

Some 560,000 well-appointed flats were built in this period, together with many schools, hospitals, sanatoriums, rest homes, and Olympic facilities.

Industrial growth made it possible to achieve the planned rise in national income and to carry out measures to raise people's real incomes.

Factory and office workers have had their pay raised by 3.6 per cent compared with that a year ago, with a four per cent rise for collective farm workers. In addition to these basic incomes people employed both in the economy and elsewhere received upwards of 56 million roubles in benefits from social consumption funds in the last six months, or nearly six per cent more than in the first half of last year. This helped, for example, with the building of more schools, nursery schools and hospitals. Soviet planning authorities and economists view these and other economic achievements quite soberly. Any economy is bound to have difficulties and problems. The important thing is whether they are capable of solution. The problems facing a planned economy can be overcome given enough expertise, experience and industry.

NEPOROZHNIY INTERVIEWED ON NEW COAL PROCESSING PLANS

LD311723 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 31, TASS--A fundamentally new technology to produce at one enterprise not only electricity, but also liquid fuel as well as other valuable chemical products from coal, is being developed in the Soviet Union, a TASS correspondent was told by Petr Neporozhniy, USSR minister of Electric Power Development and electrification.

The most promising way of using coals, in his opinion, is their processing on the basis of complex energy technology. This new in principle trend in the fuel power engineering, the minister explained, is based on high speed pyrolysis of coals (their decomposition under the effect of high temperatures), which was developed by Soviet scientists. This means that valuable coal components are not burnt, as it happens now in thermal power plants, but are extracted in advance for further utilization.

The fundamental difference of the work done in the Soviet Union from research in the USA, the FRG and other Western countries lies precisely in a comprehensive approach. In the opinion of Soviet experts, the minister said, none of the methods developed abroad can stand competition with energy technology, in the first place because of the formers' high cost and low efficiency.

The first industrial energy technological plans are soon to be commissioned in the Soviet Union, the minister said. One of them will be put in operation in the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk. It is being built on the basis of the Kansk-Achinsk coal basin (Eastern Siberia), the other in Estonia--for obtaining liquid fuel from fuel shales. An energy technological complex will be projected to process 25-30 million tons of coal a year.

It is planned to build in the future powerful energy-technological combines in the area of the Kansk-Achinsk basin, which will replace the conventional thermal plants. Such combines will become suppliers of electricity, relatively cheap liquid fuel and other products. An indisputable advantage of energy technology, the minister said in conclusion, is also the fact that in it are considerably reduced harmful discharges into the atmosphere, which are inevitable in the conventinal coal burning technology.

EDITORIAL URGES TIGHTENING UP OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

LD311049 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 23 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial pegged to publication of 6-month economic performance data: "A Shock Finish to the 5-Year Plan"]

[Excerpt] Now that the national economy has entered the final stage of the year and top of the 5-year plan, party and economic organs must look very closely at and adopt a very strict attitude toward every instance of failure to meet plan targets and contract pledges. The analysis of the reasons for malfunctioning of labor collectives must be concrete and must without fail be accompanied by practical measures to establish order, eliminate losses and rectify miscalculations and blunders immediately. It is necessary to create at all levels of management an atmosphere of intolerance of all manifestations of lack of organization, slackness and irresponsibility.

It is equally important to create for every collective favorable conditions for smooth and fruitful work. Planning and supply organs are urged to tighten control to ensure prompt deliveries in accordance with the terms of economic contracts and schedules. Suppliers must not be allowed to divide their consumers into "main" and "secondary," "near" and "far," "ours" and "theirs" categories on the basis of personal, departmental or localistic interests. The demands of state plan discipline acknowledge no exceptions; they are the same for all components of the economy. It is the bound duty of every economic leader, every communist and every participant in social production to meet them.

It must not be forgotten that the end of the year and of the 5-year plan coincides with the full practical introduction and assimilation of new planning methods and conditions outlined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic mechanism. The main work has been done to create a normative and methodological basis for the smooth transition to the new indicators and work assessment criteria. Many of them must be used when drawing up plans for next year and for the 11th 5-Year Plan. This places a special responsibility on the planning and economic services of sector ministries, associations and enterprises. They are required to be highly efficient and organized in order to ensure the dynamic completion of the year and the current 5-year plan and the smooth transfer of collectives to the new conditions of economic activity and to elaborate really intensive, yet realistic, plans.

INCORRECT APPLICATION OF LABOR INCENTIVES, BONUSES HIT

LD311425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Labor Incentives"]

[Excerpt] The incentive experience accumulated in the Red Banner collectives and among winners in the competition in honor of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth merits special attention. Much of value can be drawn from the Rostov workers who came out with the initiative "we will build ahead of schedule and start up ahead of schedule!", and at the Volga truck plant and the Kaluga turbine plant where the team form of work organization and payment is used extensively. The nonregulated links on the farms of Nikolayevskaya Oblast and the Ipatovskiy and Yampolskiy methods are highly effective.

At the same time there are still shortcomings in the practice of applying incentive measures. Above all, as can be seen from the letters to PRAVDA, incentive is sometimes taken to mean only the rewarding of the best people, an erroneous view. Socialist competition presupposes not only active support for leading workers but also the exposure of those working halfheartedly. The incentive system must be so structured that it promotes to the maximum the development of labor rivalry and mutual aid. V.I. Lenin attached paramount significance to this.

Broad opportunities for enhancing the role and effectiveness of incentives were revealed by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving planning and the economic machinery. In particular, there is an increase in the collectives' degree of material interest in formulating and implementing stepped-up counterplans and in the mutual responsibility of enterprises for attaining the best final indicators, reducing construction times and starting up capacities at new projects. All this must be used skillfully in daily practice.

Yet the restructuring is not being pursued everywhere with the proper energy and in a number of cases people are displaying inertia and conservatism and are operating in the old way. This is borne out just by the following instances. The Saransk Svetotekhnika Production Association failed to meet the first-quarter target for deliveries of a number of types of lighting engineering articles. Thus, the plan for the delivery of photometric lamps was only 18 percent fulfilled, the plan for the delivery of streetcar lamps was 59 percent fulfilled and that for the delivery of traffic signal lamps was 81.2 percent fulfilled. And although in terms of the contracts a large amount of output in short supply failed to reach consumers, the association was declared the winner in the competition and received the Challenge Red Banner of the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and the Central Committee of the sector trade union, and its leaders and specialists received bonuses. A similar picture can be observed at the Orsko-Khalilovskiy metallurgical combine, the Aleksinskiy Tyazhpromarmatura plant and others. The leaders of the ministries exercising jurisdiction over these enterprises and the central committees of the sector trade unions are essentially ignoring the recommendations of the AUCCTU, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the USSR Gossnab which state outright that only those collectives which fulfill contract orders punctiliously merit incentives.

Enhancing by every means the role of socialist competition and the effectiveness of its incentives is the direct duty of the party organizations and their committees. In attentively studying and generalizing the experience of the skillful use of incentives for the working people they are called on to equip communists, economic leaders and all competition participants with this experience. In every labor collective incentive measures must actively serve the growth of people's creative initiative and the successful implementation of the plans and pledges of the concluding year of the 5-year plan.

INTERACTION OF COMPETITION, ECONOMIC MACHINERY EXAMINED

LD311203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 80 pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences Prof L. Beylin under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "The Economic Machinery and Competition"]

[Text] Leningrad--The party and government resolutions on improving the economic machinery contain a number of fundamental tenets. It is quite natural that these tenets will meet with development and practical embodiment in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Speaking of preparations for the 11th 5-Year Plan, in his report at the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "Here, of course, socialist competition in honor of the congress must play its part." The socialist competition being launched for a fitting greeting for the 26th party congress is aimed at the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan and at ensuring steady growth in the national economy in 1981--the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. At the same time forms and methods of organizing the competition itself are being worked out and are becoming more closely linked with the process of improving the economic machinery.

1.

Let us turn once again to the new elements which these resolutions on improving the economic machinery introduce into our management and planning system and which must be taken into account in organizing competition.

First, the starting point for planning becomes not the level reached in the past, but the potential for satisfying public requirements with given scientific, technical and production potentials determined by the specifications of enterprises and associations.

Second, the structure of planning is changing: A harmonious system of continuity in long-term and current planning is being created--from the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress for 20 years down to the annual plan, the working document for economic activity at all levels.

Third, the role of economic norms, particularly long-term norms, is being substantially increased.

Fourth, evaluation indicators are being changed. The production of output in kind and its quality, the fulfillment of delivery contracts, the increase in labor productivity calculated in terms of normative net output, and the increase in profits are becoming the main indicators.

Taken together, all these factors obviously amount to the further strengthening of the economic role of the state national economic plan and the scientific substantiation of both long-term and current planning, on the one hand, and to the extension of democratic principles and the enhancement of the role of economic levers and incentives in economic leadership on the other. But these two "aspects" are united by the task of increasing the interest of labor collectives in fulfilling an intensive plan, developing their labor activeness and expanding participation in economic management.

The extent to which the significance of organizational and economic measures aimed at developing labor collectives' initiative is increased in this connection is clear. And here socialist competition rightly moves into the foreground. [paragraph continues]

But if it is to justify the hopes pinned on it, it is necessary to correlate and coordinate its aims and methods, its very rhythm, with the conditions of economic management which are emerging. Improving the planning machinery and management cannot fail to introduce changes into the organization of socialist competition too.

We know competition as a mass movement fulfilling three functions: as a factor for increasing social labor productivity--the economic function; as a form of mass participation in production management--the sociopolitical function; as a means of cultivating a new attitude to labor--the ideological and educational function.

But for all this, it is a single entity: Directly or indirectly, it is always aimed at increasing the efficiency of social production, because its very nature is characterized by the ability to stimulate each working person to more productive labor. In other words, to stimulate him to seek ways of improving labor productivity and product quality and to safeguard the people's wealth--to save raw materials, materials and industrial output. And to strive to help his neighbor to resolve the same tasks. And all this depends both on the level of communist awareness and on how actively people participate in the management of social production.

It may be said that in terms of its fundamental nature socialist competition constitutes the implementation of the law of saving time discovered by Marx, and its management forms an organic part of the machinery of management of socialist production. In a given case its role is to be a kind of "starting device," bringing into operation the reserves of the main production force--man. It fulfills this role in those organizational forms and by those methods that are found by the working person himself, by the masses.

2. The last decade has been marked by a series of new labor initiatives appropriate to the economy of developed socialism. Some of them (counterplanning, the team contract, the Aksay and Shohekino methods, competition among subcontractors and others) have stood the test of time and, having proved their effectiveness, have entered the arsenal of measures outlined by the party for improving the economic machinery.

Improving production organization and expanding autonomous financing relations form the economic foundations on which the development of these initiatives stands firm. For instance, the establishment of stable wage norms removes the main obstacle in the path of the spread of such a progressive form of competition as the Shchekino method, helps the production team to make the transition to the autonomous financing form of labor and promotes the spread of the team contract. Measures to strengthen ties between sectorial and territorial planning expand and deepen the scope for competition among cities, oblasts and other regions.

But in assessing the present level of organization of competition as a whole, it should be said that many of its methods, forms and indicators need rethinking and must be brought into line with the changes in the economic machinery.

What do we have in mind specifically?

As long as production was oriented toward quantitative growth and particularly the notorious "gross output" (tons, rubles and so forth), it was believed that the aim of competition must be the overfulfillment of plan. Plan fulfillment was regarded as taken for granted, as an official duty rewarded by wages. This orientation of competition meant in practice that it was organized "by sectors"--that is, as a movement operating independently of the unified nationwide production process which called it into being. Producers (in this case labor collectives) came to be, as it were, isolated from the common aim of economic activity. This gave rise to an inappropriately large number of forms of competition and incentive systems.

Economic practice in the conditions which emerged when the unified national economic complex was formed and the experience of leading enterprises demonstrated the one-sided nature of this approach. Take, for instance, the Volga truck plant. For this collective, the traditional view of competition as a contest for the overfulfillment of the plan is simply unacceptable. Here teams compete only to fulfill the plan, but with the least possible labor and material expenditure and with high quality results of labor. The teams' pledges are aimed at improving quality, reducing labor intensiveness, saving materials and ensuring the reliable operation of equipment. Individual competition is organized within the team, with the task of ensuring the fulfillment of team pledges.

The question arises: Does not this orientation of competition run counter to the task of dynamic development of the socialist economy? And is the overfulfillment of plan permissible in these conditions? After all, we need more coal, metal, electricity, grain, consumer goods--so surely nobody will object to the overfulfillment of the plan?

However, no contradiction exists. The party sets the task of developing the economy not only dynamically, but in a balanced way. And that means that the overfulfillment of plans for the volume of production can and must take place, but...only provided that there is a demand for an increased quantity of the product in question in society, and that the producing enterprise has the production, raw material and labor potentials to satisfy that demand. Unbalanced overfulfillment of plan can be just as detrimental to social production as underfulfillment. It must not be forgotten that surplus components or units of machinery produced will be a dead weight until the rest of the machine arrives. Nor must we lose sight of the additional materials, fuel, energy and raw materials obtained from suppliers which will be expended in the manufacture of these components.

At the Volga truck plant they also strive to overfulfill the original plan for vehicle output, but this is sought as a result of an analysis of the potentials of all sectors of the technological cycle. Overfulfillment of plan by one team not balanced by the rest of the technological chain leads only to an increase in uncompleted production.

For competition to produce the necessary economic effect, it would probably be correct, after overcoming a certain psychological barrier, to orient it not toward the overfulfillment of plan, sometimes at any price, but toward the fulfillment of a really intensive and balanced plan with the least possible expenditure of labor, materials and equipment, toward increasing the range and improving the quality of output and--perhaps most important--toward the precise fulfillment of the plan for deliveries.

This orientation of competition is, of course, associated with a new approach to its forms and to methods of organization. At many enterprises at present the organization of competition and incentives systems are excessively complicated. In some places they try to "keep up" with every initiative at once and do not take any of them to its conclusion. At the same time the experience of leading collectives teaches us that competition is the more effective the clearer its aim, the simpler the documentation and the easier it is to monitor its progress from below. That is why, in our view, it is necessary to strive to ensure that each enterprise (association) has a system of competition, and not competition from one occasion to the next, from one initiative to the next.

At a number of leading enterprises, such as Moscow's Dinamo plant, for instance, such systems of competition within the plant are already being set up. Their starting point is competition in personal plans at the place of work, and the culminating point is competition for the adoption of an intensive counterplan by the enterprise as a whole. This system of competition within the plant accords most fully with the tasks of individual or small series production. For mass production enterprises the organization of competition adopted at the Volga truck plant, where competition between teams has become the main form, is probably most acceptable.

3. Already, at the initial stage of work in improving the economic machinery, the new conditions of economic management are introducing changes in our ideas about effectively operating forms of competition. For how long did we regard the counterplan? As merely one form of competition, in which the desire was manifested for the working people to utilize reserves which for some reason were neglected by the state plan? Now it seems to us to be an integral part of the annual state plan and the result of participation by the working people in planning.

Does this mean that the counterplan ceases to be a form of competition? No. As before, it remains the culminating link in the system of competition within the plant, incorporating the counterplans and pledges of each worker and the collectives of teams, sectors and shops. And at the same time it becomes the starting point in state planning.

Moreover, in the new conditions of economic management, the significance of counterplanning increases appreciably. Now, in order to adopt an intensive counterplan, you cannot confine yourself to superficial reserves, but must seek them in improving techniques and the organization of production and in the utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. And these tasks cannot be resolved individually. They are only resolved by whole groups of labor collectives, interconnected in the system of the social division of labor.

Hence an important conclusion: In the conditions of developed production specialization, competition within the plant cannot be carried out in isolation. Each collective's success depends on his collaboration with associated enterprises. That is why the quest for reserves for the counterplan leads to the birth of a new form of competition--competition between associates [smezhniki], embracing not only the sphere of production, but circulation too. And its significance corresponds to its scale. It inculcates plan discipline in the partners, creates a system of reciprocal monitoring, strengthens ties between enterprises and has an effective influence on resolving a complex problem--that of improving material and technical supply. At the same time, being a reciprocal relationship, it encourages enterprise collectives to concern themselves with eliminating disproportions within the plant and with organizing stable work.

Competition among associates is young and is only just gathering speed. The process of establishing interplant competition systems is now underway. The implementation of measures to improve the economic machinery creates favorable conditions for this.

Special attention is merited by one form of competition between associates, connected with the resolution of large-scale tasks, such as the competition among 28 Leningrad enterprises and organizations to speed up the construction of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, and also the comprehensive intersectorial competition in the Leningrad transport network. Railroad workers, seamen, and river and motor transport workers took part in this. The organizational basis was a unified technological process, a unified schedule coordinated in practice by the participants in the competition, and unified competition indicators. And although these forms of competition are not yet established, they are of fundamental importance. Here it is a question of competition for end results in the implementation of major programs. These forms can also be applied on a wider scale; their effectiveness needs no commentary.

The present economic situation also demands the introduction of changes in the methods of organizing competition. At present at most enterprises the main concern of the competition organizers is leadership of the process of direct competition. Significantly less attention is devoted to the preparatory period. [paragraph continues]

Now, however, the economic role of competition itself requires firmer ties between its organization and the organization of labor. The experience of leading enterprises shows that as a rule the effects of competition are greater where engineering and ideological preparations are carried out more thoroughly. That means that the center of gravity in work in organizing competition must be transferred there.

One of the most complex questions of organizing competition is still the summing up of results and singling out of winners. It is not a question of procedure--that is comparatively simple--but of finding the optimum assessments. The complexity lies above all in the fact that the assessment of competition results is not an independent problem but depends on the state of planning. Imperfect planning also gives rise to shortcomings in competition assessment indicators. Measures to improve planning will certainly have a beneficial influence on the system of summing up competition results.

I think this will be expressed in the following. First, the assessment of the economic activity of an association (enterprise) in fulfilling the plan for deliveries in kind will make it possible to assess the level of fulfillment by the competing collectives of their debt to society: In interrelationships between partners, society's representative is the consumer, and in summing up competition results his opinion should be regarded as decisive. That is why the fulfillment of the plan for deliveries must become the main criterion in interplant competition.

Second, qualitative indicators--labor productivity calculated in terms of standard net output, the quality coefficient and the growth in profit--characterize not only the results of economic activity but the results of competition too. It is important that these indicators, as well as the fulfillment of the plan for deliveries in terms of product mix, be an assessment not only of the economic aspect, but also of the moral and political aspect of the competitors' activity--their political awareness, discipline and ability to overcome local and departmental narrowmindedness.

Third, and last, the broad development of the team form of organization and remuneration of labor must play an important part in summing up competition results. Granting team collectives extensive self-management rights, apart from its economic effect, cannot fail to have a positive effect on the moral and psychological climate in the labor collective and has tremendous educational significance. One cannot but agree with the well-known construction worker N.A. Zlobin, who, assessing the role of the team contract, called it a "great educator."

Thus the conclusion can be drawn that measures outlined by the party to improve the economic machinery open up broad scope for further improving the organization of socialist competition. Their implementation, toward which the efforts of the party and all its organizations are now directed, will strengthen still further the economy of developed socialism and will enhance still more Soviet people's labor activeness.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 30-31 JUL

LD010718 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 30 and 31 July times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

30 July

In Saratovskaya Oblast the winter grain harvest has been practically completed on over 700,000 hectares. Next year the area is to be 1.2 million hectares. In Krasnodarskiy Kray 2 million tons of grain have been procured. In Kazakhstan: 2.5 million hectares of grain have been harvested. Nine of the 19 oblasts are harvesting grain. A total of 25 million hectares of grain are to be harvested. (0100 GMT)

Grain harvesting is beginning in difficult conditions in western Belorussia. Grain crops have suffered especially from heavy rains in Brestskaya Oblast farms. About 1,000 combines have been reequipped with half-tracks. (0500 GMT)

Being the first in the Ukraine to finish harvesting, farmers in the Crimea are selling grain to the state. Particular attention is being devoted to procuring strong and valuable wheat strains. (1100 GMT)

Harvesting has begun in Orekhovo Zuyevskiy Rayon in Moskovskaya Oblast. Some 120 million tons are to be reaped in the oblast. Grain has been baled on 2.5 million hectares in Volgogradskaya Oblast. Grain crops have been threshed on nearly half this area. In the Crimea 228,000 tons of grain crops have reached the procurement points. (1200 GMT)

Results of feed procurement during the past week have been as follows: On an average grass was cleared daily on an area exceeding 1 million hectares. The plan for hay procurement has been fulfilled by 40 percent. Nearly three-quarters of the planned amount of haylage has been stored. (1600 GMT)

31 July

In Kazakhstan 30 million hectares are under grass and two-thirds have already been reaped. About 10 million tons of hay and over 2 million tons of haylage have been laid in. Many farms in Western Siberia have begun cutting winter grain and leguminous crops. Harvesting is beginning in Omskaya Oblast. In Altay peas, wheat and tye are being harvested. Permskaya and Kurganskaya oblasts in the Urals are harvesting, and in Orenburgskaya Oblast cutting has been carried out over the first million hectares. By 28 July, cutting of grain crops had been carried out over an area of 23.2 million hectares. Harvesting of grain crops is practically completed in Central Asian republics. In southern Kazakhstan and in Azerbaijan secondary sowing of fodder crops, corn and buckwheat is in progress on the fields where grain harvesting has been completed. Harvesting of corn is in progress now in Uzbek farms. (0100 GMT)

Harvest comes to Gomelskaya and Brestskaya oblasts in Belorussia. A good harvest of cereals has been grown. (0700 GMT)

Mass reaping of grain began today in Tambovskaya Oblast where the area sown to cereals is 1.35 million hectares. Rostovskaya Oblast has almost completed threshing grain and over 1.5 million tons of grain has been delivered to procurement points. (0900 GMT)

Grain cutting is in progress on the second million hectare in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Ploughing units have gone out into the Kuban fields where the grain harvest has ended, and land is being made ready for the fall sowing. Over 250,000 hectares of land have been ploughed already. (1100 GMT)

Machine operators of northern Kazakhstan have completed preparation of machinery for the harvest. Cereals are to be harvested on almost 15 million hectares in the virgin lands. Specialists expect harvesting to be complicated by the uneven ripening of the grain in a number of rayons and the grain is also undersized. Plans for the harvest have taken these factors into account. (1200 GMT)

The Crimea was this morning the first oblast in the Ukraine to complete grain harvesting on the whole acreage--more than 520,000 hectares--and the combines have been replaced on the fields by tractors with tilling gear. The soil has been prepared for the fall sowing on 1.2 million hectares. (1600 GMT)

DIFFICULTIES IN HARVESTING DUE TO POOR WEATHER

LD311810 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1130 GMT on 31 July carries a 12-minute harvesting news hookup program presented by Moscow Radio correspondent Aleksandr Ruvinskiy. Ruvinskiy reports that the harvesting front has considerably advanced in recent days and that mass cutting is in progress in many parts of the Moscow area, and adds that harvesting work of some description is in progress in every union republic, with the first cutting having been carried out in Belorussia, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. He also notes that crops are now ripening over an enormous area from the Baltic to the foothills of the Ural.

At this point, Voroshilovgrad correspondent Vladimir Plotnikov comes in to report that the oblast harvesting headquarters has announced that two-thirds of all grain has now been cut into swathes, but adds that the rate of threshing has slowed down in the last 2 or 3 days because of rain. Ruvinskiy states: "In fact, there is rain now in many oblasts of the Ukraine. It is hampering grain harvesting everywhere." Plotnikov replies: "Quite right. But in those areas and on those farms where they did not depend only on good weather but made preparations to work in any conditions, machine operators have not been thrown into confusion. As soon as the sky clears, they turn over the swathes to make them dry out more quickly and driers are used to the fullest extent." He adds that the (Novaydarskiy) elevator, one of the largest in Ukraine, has now come into operation. It has a powerful drying unit and is capable of accepting up to 4,000 or 5,000 tons of grain in any state of dampness per day and of bringing it to the required condition.

Plotnikov goes on to name some harvest heroes and presents a recorded interview with one of them, who says, inter alia: "We spent a lot of time in the winter attending courses for machine operators, particularly combine operators, and we are therefore fully able to accomplish harvesting, even in such tough conditions as these, in an organized way. Naturally, in such rainy weather--when it rains almost every day--we must make use of every hour of good weather and use our machinery properly. The agronomist's section keeps a round-the-clock watch on the fields. So, if they see that a field has dried out a bit, an order is immediately given and combines are then switched to those fields where the crop is ripe and the swathes can be reaped.

Ruvinskiy notes that harvesting is now in progress in many parts of the Non-Chernozem Zone, including Orlovskaya, Ryazanskaya, Tulskaya, Gorkovskaya and Kirovskaya oblasts.

The Bryansk correspondent comes in to say that weather there is good and sunny, and that grain harvest has started throughout the oblast. She says that crops have been flattened everywhere but all the machinery is equipped to cope with this. She adds that estimates assess the grain harvest as "not bad," and first checks point to the winter rye harvest being good, with yields of between 25 and 30 quintals per hectare. This accounts for over 60 percent of cereal crops grown in the oblast; she then introduces Valentin Alekseyevich Napreyenko, the chief agronomist in the Bryanskaya Oblast Agricultural Directorate, who adds that in some western rayons of the oblast, winter rye accounts for as much as 80 or 90 percent of the crops.

Ruvinskiy recalls that a party decision a few years ago recommended the increased cultivation of rye. Napreyenko says that in the 10th 5-Year Plan, the average annual winter rye grain production was 260,000 tons, or one-quarter of the oblast's grain. He points out that in 1979, the area sown with this crop was increased from 172,000 hectares to 233,000 hectares. He says that the Voskhod-1 and Voskhod-2 varieties occupy 1,300 hectares this year. Chulpan is another variety which appears to hold out good prospects for the oblast, he adds, for it produces yields of 25 quintals per hectare and more. However, he notes that a particular problem in the oblast is the flattening of crops, and all varieties except Chulpan are prone to this. Ruvinskiy returns to the theme of increasing the cultivation of rye and emphasizes that after a period when areas allocated to the crop fell considerably, its cultivation is now being extended again. Napreyenko explains that sowing of the crop generally begins toward the end of August.

The Tselinograd correspondent Lyashko joins the conversation to announce that harvesting in his area will begin in 10 days to 2 weeks from now. He reports that he has just been on a tour of the north of Kazakhstan and crops are ripening better there, while in the south of the republic, particularly in Tselinogradskaya Oblast, much land has been affected by drought. He admits that in recent days there has been heavy rain, bringing precipitation levels back toward the monthly norm, but the harvest looks "very difficult." Some crops are stunted and ripening is uneven, so special attention will have to be given to the correct adjustment of machinery.

Ruvinskiy asks what has been done about the servicing of machinery, given repeated reports earlier in the year of delays in this work. Lyashko replies that most of the machinery is now ready for the harvest and says that in the oblast itself, the plan provides for the harvest to be completed in 18-20 working days. He went on to say that machine operators have resolved to increase the daily coverage per combine by 2 to 3 hectares to an average of 12 hectares.

He concludes by saying that "much attention" is also being devoted to reducing losses so as to achieve a saving of 1 quintal per hectare, which, he says, will produce an extra 20 million poods over the oblast as a whole.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS FODDER PROCUREMENT, GRAIN HARVEST

LD311019 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 17 Jul 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Belorussian CP Central Committee and Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers: On Stepping up Work on Fodder Procurement and Preparing for the Forthcoming Grain Harvest"]

[Text] The Belorussian CP Central Committee and Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers noted that due to this year's difficult weather conditions many party, soviet and agricultural organs, primary party organizations and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders of the republic are permitting sluggishness and lack of organization in fodder procurement. As of 14 July over 700,000 hectares of grass remained to be cut, and of that which had been cut about 300,000 hectares remained to be gathered in.

Enlistment of the rural population and also the population of cities, rayon centers and worker settlements has been lax. Less than 200,000 people, including 50,000-60,000 from cities and rayon centers, take part in this work daily; this is 75 percent fewer than last year. Fodder harvesting machinery is being used unproductively and the net time which machine operators work on fodder harvesting machines does not exceed 5-6 hours per day. [paragraph continues]

As a result, while there is an abundance of green matter in the meadows and nonagricultural areas, the targets for the procurement of hay, cured hay and grass meal are being fulfilled in an extremely unsatisfactory manner. Only 3.5 quintals of fodder units, or 1.6 quintals less than last year, have been procured per standard head of public-sector livestock. The target for the procurement of green fodder from nonagricultural areas has only been 11 percent fulfilled.

Particularly low rates of fodder procurement have been permitted on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Vitebskaya, Mogilevskaya, Grodnenskaya and Brestskaya oblasts and also in Stolinskiy, Braslavskiy, Verkhnedvinskiy, Miorskiy, Braginskiy, Rogachevskiy, Checherskiy, Myadelskiy, Mstislavskiy, Klichevskiy, Slavgorodskiy and certain other rayons, where over 30 percent of the grasses remain uncut.

Despite all this the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Agriculture and its organs at local levels, oblispolkoms, rayispolkoms and farm leaders and specialists have failed to create an atmosphere of great labor intensity in the harvest and procurement of fodder and have not ensured the highly productive working of fodder harvesting machinery, units for the preparation of grass meal and installations for the active ventilation of hay, the strict observance of techniques for the procurement of cured hay, silage and grass meal or the efficient utilization of cured hay tower silos.

The Belorussian SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and its subdivisions have permitted serious shortcomings in the technical servicing of fodder harvesting machines, cured hay tower silos and drying and other units and are giving only slight help to farms in ensuring the highly productive work of machines and mechanisms.

Serious shortcomings are also being permitted in work in preparing for the grain harvest. It is being conducted without due consideration for the fact that the heavy rain and strong winds have led to the lodging of tall and dense crops over large areas and that the winter rye and barley are expected to ripen at the same time. All this considerably shortens the deadlines for conducting the harvest work, and in this connection there will be a sharp rise in the intensity of the work of the entire technological production line. Many farms, however, are not taking the necessary measures to step up the pace of preparations for the harvest and mobilize additional manpower and material and technical resources.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee and Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers have obligated Belorussian obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms; oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms; the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Belorussian SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and their organs at local level; primary party organizations and farm leaders to eliminate immediately shortcomings in the organization of fodder harvest and procurement. It is essential that every kolkhoz and sovkhoz take exhaustive measures to accelerate the rate at which fodder is accumulated. The targets for the procurement of coarse and succulent fodder must be fulfilled everywhere through the rational utilization of sown and meadow grasses and the procurement of green matter from nonagricultural areas, in order to fully provide for public-sector and privately owned livestock and also to create the essential reserve stock of fodder.

Belorussian obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms and primary party organizations are instructed to increase the responsibility of all leading workers and specialists for the highly productive utilization of machinery and rural manpower in procuring fodder.

Taking into account the complexity of the present fodder procurement situation, use must be made of last year's experience in mobilizing kolkhoz members, workers and employees of sovkhozes, industrial enterprises and organizations, students and other young people engaged in study and all rural and city dwellers in the procurement of fodder. It is necessary to ensure that at least 100,000 people participate every day in the accumulation of fodder from 17 July through 1 August this year in every oblast.

The accumulation of fodder must be conducted in all weather conditions. All kolkhozes and sovkhozes should organize the work of fodder harvesting teams and units for the duration of all daylight hours and of installations for the preparation of grass meal and the active ventilation of hay round the clock.

The task has been set of procuring at least 300,000 tons of cured hay and silage, 100,000 tons of hay and 8,500 tons of grass meal every day, which includes 45,000, 15,000 and 1,200 tons respectively in Brestskaya Oblast; 55,000, 19,000 and 1,300 tons in Vitebskaya Oblast; 50,000 and 1,700 tons of Gomelskaya Oblast; 40,000, 12,000 and 1,100 tons in Grodnenskaya Oblast; 65,000, 20,000 and 1,600 tons in Minskaya Oblast; and 45,000, 14,000 and 1,600 tons in Mogilevskaya Oblast.

It is essential to intensify monitoring to observe fodder production technology and to improve its quality and to strive to insure that cured hay and silage capacities are filled within a period of no more than 3-4 days. The conversion of grass into silage should be conducted with the use of chemical preservatives and nitrogenous and other additives. Hay stores equipped with installations for active ventilation should be emptied of hay on time so that it can be produced continuously.

The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Belorussian State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, oblispolkoms, rayispolkoms and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders have been informed of the necessity to constantly maintain fodder harvesting machinery, vitamin meal units and drying installations in a high state of readiness, to ensure a regular supply of essential spare parts for machinery to farms and to organize the timely repair and technical servicing of machines and equipment.

The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the Belorussian Interkolkhoz Construction Organization, the Belorussian SSR Gossnab, the Belorussian Main Power Supply Administration, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms are ordered to take immediate measures to complete the construction on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of storage facilities for hay, cured hay and silage and also to ensure the uninterrupted supply of electricity and fuel to fodder preparation centers.

Belorussian obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, ministries and departments, primary party organizations and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists must in the next 10 days ensure the full completion of all work in preparing the material and technical base and machine operator cadres for the harvest of grain crops as determined by the Belorussian CP Central Committee and Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers resolution of 16 May 1980 "on additional measures to ensure the harvest and procurement of agricultural produce in 1980 and successful livestock wintering in the 1980-1981 period."

All oblasts and rayons should hold seminars to study the optimal types of organization and techniques for harvesting work under the conditions of the current year. [paragraph continues]

In the next few days all kolkhozes and sovkhozes must complete the formation of harvest-transport teams and technological units in accordance with the Ipatovskiy Rayon people's experience and man them with cadres and machine operators allowing for two-shift working; supply harvest units with the necessary equipment enabling them to conduct the grain harvest under any weather conditions without loss; ensure precise cooperation in the entire harvest process and efficient monitoring of the progress and quality of work and organize 24-hour working of winnowing and drying complexes. It is essential to take specific steps to ensure that the harvest is conducted on a tight schedule. Widespread use must be made of a two-stage harvest of grain crops in view of the state of the crops.

The attitude toward hay procurement, which is an important source for supplementing coarse fodder supplies, should be changed radically. Every kolkhoz and sovkhoz must organize the timely gathering and baling of straw and its conversion in unfavorable weather conditions into silage with corn and other crops and make wide use of the processing of straw into fodder with anhydrous ammonia or ammonia water. During the harvest it is essential to apportion straw and deliver it in an organized manner to the population on a weekly basis as additional payment for their participation in its procurement.

Belorussian CP obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms are instructed to ensure efficient and effective leadership in the course of fodder procurement and harvest and launch widespread organizational and agitation-propaganda work to mobilize the rural working people to struggle for the unconditional fulfillment of the current year's plans and socialist pledges for fodder procurement and the production of arable and livestock products. All questions linked with the rendering of practical help to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in this matter by cities and rayon centers should be examined and resolved.

Newspaper, television and radio editorial offices are instructed to organize the widespread coverage of the progress of fodder procurement, pointedly reveal existing shortcomings, profoundly and thoroughly propagandize the experience of the best farms, leading workers and production innovators and exert a more active influence on the timeliness and quality of the conduct of the entire complex of work in accumulating fodder and harvesting the grain crops.

The belorussian CP Central Committee and Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers appeal to kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and employees, the staff of institutions and organizations and industrial enterprises, students and other persons engaged in study and all inhabitants of villages, cities and rayon centers to take a most active part in the procurement of fodder and the gathering of the harvest of the final year of the 10th 5-year Plan.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee and Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that party, soviet, and economic organizations, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists and all rural working people, responding to the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum, will successfully fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for fodder procurement, and the production and sale to the state of grain, meat, milk, and other agricultural produce and will greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner.

RSFSR CSA DATA ON HARVESTING DISCUSSED

LD010732 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Information on harvesting on the fields of Russia: Statisticians have summed up the results of the work of grain growers in the past week. As can be seen from the summary from the republic's Central Statistical Administration which the editorial board has received, grain and pulse crops have been cut on 13.5 million hectares. Six out of every 10 hectares reaped have had their grain threshed.

Commenting at our request on this data, Gennadiy Ivanovich Beglov, head of the grain crops directorate of the RSFSR Ministry of agriculture, has noted that in the past few days the harvest frontier has moved 400-500 km northwards. Only a week ago it began in Belgorodskaya Oblast, but now it is already in Ryazanskaya, Tulskaya, Gorkovskaya and even Kirovskaya oblasts.

Grain is ripening rapidly in the east of the country. In the Urals harvesting is under way in Permskaya and Kurganskaya oblasts. In Orenburgskaya Oblast grain has been laid in swathes on almost 1 million hectares. The first frams have begun reaping in West Siberia. In Omskaya Oblast and Altayskiy Kray the pea harvest has begun. In the far east mass reaping is already under way everywhere.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS KIEV CONFERENCE ON HARVEST PROGRESS

AU291031 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0810 GMT 29 Jul 80

[From the republic's press review]

[Text] A conference of obkom first secretaries, oblispolkom chairmen and leaders of a number of Ukrainian ministries and departments was held in the headquarters of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee yesterday to examine the progress made in the grain harvest and procurements, in preparations for winter crop sowing and in fodder procurement. Tasks for increasing output and sales to the state of animal produce were discussed. Reports on those items were delivered by Mozgovoy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, and Kolomiyets, Ukrainian Communists Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman. Today's RADYANSKA UKRAINA, PRAVDA UKRAINY, SILSKI VISTI and other newspapers carry detailed reports on the conference held in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee headquarters.

The conference was addressed by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. He tackled urgent tasks for developing agricultural production, the sales of farm and animal produce to the state and organizational and political work performed by the republic's party organizations to implement the CPSU Central Committee decision on socialist competitions in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Participating in the conference proceedings were comrades Vatchenko, Kachura, Lyashko, Sokolov, Sologub, Fedrochuk, Kapto and Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Centra Committee Politburo members and candidate members.

LAUNCHING OF TWO COSMOS ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITES ANNOUNCED

Cosmos-1203, 31 Jul

LD311530 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 31, TASS--A new artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1203 has been launched in the Soviet Union today to continue the study of the natural resources of the earth in the interests of the different branches of the USSR's national economy and international cooperation.

The satellite has been put in orbit with the following parametres: the initial period of revolution--89.5 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth--303 and minimal--227 km, orbit inclination--82.3 degrees.

Besides scientific equipment, the satellite has on board a radiosystem for accurate measurement of the orbit's elements, a radiotelemetric system to relay back to earth information on the performance of the instruments and scientific equipment.

Equipment on board the satellite functions normally. Incoming information is relayed to the research and industrial centre Priroda (Nature) for processing and utilisation.

Cosmos-1204, 31 Jul

LD311634 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 31, TASS--Artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1204, next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today.

On board the satellite scientific equipment designed for continuing outer space exploration is installed.

The satellite has been launched into an orbit with the following parametres: initial period of revolution--93.3 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface (in the apogee)--546 kilometres, minimum distance from the earth's surface (in the perigee)--346 kilometres, inclination of the orbit--50.7 degrees.

Apart from research equipment, the satellite carries a radiosystem for precise measurement of orbital elements, a radio telemetric system for the transmission to the earth of data about the operation of instruments and scientific apparatuses.

The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

The coordination-computer centre is processing the incoming information.

MISSION OF SOVIET-VIETNAMESE SPACEFLIGHT ENDS

LD311714 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Attention, comrades! Here is a TASS statement: The flight of the international crew has been successfully concluded. Cosmonauts Viktor Gorbatko and Pham Tuan have returned to earth.

At 1815 on 31 July, 1980, after the successful completion of the planned program of joint work on board the Salyut-6--Soyuz-36--Soyuz-37 orbiting scientific-research complex, the international crew composed of pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, Gorbatko, Viktor Vasilyevich, twice hero of the Soviet Union, and the research-cosmonaut Pham Tuan, hero of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, returned to earth.

The cosmonauts, Comrades Popv and Ryumin are continuing their work on board the Salyut-6 station.

The descent module of the Soyuz-36 spaceship landed in the set area of the Soviet Union, 180 kilometers southeast of the town of Dzhbezkazgan. Comrades Gorbatko and Pham Tuan are well after their landing.

During the joint flight aboard the Salyut-6--Soyuz-36--Soyuz-37 orbiting complex, Comrades Popov, Ryumin, Gorbatko and Phan Tuan carried out a number of technological and medico-biological research activities, and experiments prepared by specialist of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, and in which scientists from other socialist countries were also involved.

Under the program to study natural resources and the environment, the international crew made visual observations and took photographs of the earth's surface, including specific regions of Vietnam.

The cosmonauts also continued the experiments begun during previous flights by international crews, using scientific apparatus devised by specialists from the participant-countries of the Intercosmos program.

The fulfillment of a wide-ranging program of research on the Salyut-6-Soyuz orbiting complex has made it possible to gain fresh data which will be used in the interests of the national economy and the further development of space science and technology.

The successfully completed space flight is convincing testimony to the further development of scientific and technical ties between the Soviet Union and Socialist Vietnam, and is another vivid example of the fruitful cooperation of scientists from the socialist countries in the peaceful conquest and utilization of space.

We have broadcast a TASS statement.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1814 GMT on 31 July carries the above statement.]

Awards to Cosmonauts

LD312206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] For the successful implementation of his spaceflight on the Salyut-6-Soyuz orbiting scientific-research complex and the courage and heroism which he displayed, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, Comrade Gorbatko, Viktor Vasilyevich, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, has been awarded the Order of Lenin by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

For the successful implementation of his space flight on the Salyut-6-Soyuz orbiting scientific-research complex and the courage and heroism which he displayed, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has conferred the hero of the Soviet Union title, with the award of the Order of Lenin and Gold Star Medal, on the citizen of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Cosmonaut-researcher Pham Tuan.

The Standing Committee of the Vietnamese National Assembly has decided to confer the Hero of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam title on pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR Gorbatko, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, with the award of the Gold Star Medal, and on cosmonaut-researcher Pham Tuan, Hero of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, with the award of a Second Gold Star Medal. In this connection, appropriate decrees have been passed by Nguyen Huu Tho, acting president of Vietnam.

The cosmonauts have been awarded the titles for the exemplary execution of their tasks during the Soviet-Vietnamese spaceflight on the Salyut-6-Soyuz orbiting scientific-research displayed.